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THE NAMES OF HERBES.

By WILLIAM TURNER.

A.D. 1548.

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THE

NAMES OF HERBES.

By WILLIAM TURNER.

A.D. 1548.

EDITED

(WITH AN INTRODUCTION, AN INDEX OF ENGLISH NAMES,
AND AN
IDENTIFICATION OF THE PLANTS ENUMERATED BY TURNER)

BY

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PREFACE.

The reprint of the "Names of Herbes," by William Turner, which is now offered to the Members of the English Dialect Society, renders easily accessible a rare and interesting little book. It appeals to many classes of readers, and although not strictly a Dialect work, it has sufficient connection with the objects of the Society to justify its appearance among our publications. It forms a fitting companion to the "Dictionary of English Plant-names;" it will interest those who study the history of cultivated plants, inasmuch as it is the earliest authority to which the introduction of certain plants can be traced; and to the botanist it will be especially useful, inasmuch as it embodies a careful attempt to identify the species recorded with their modern synonyms.

I have divided the work into three parts, which I may briefly define. The first is an exact reprint of the work, the only alterations being in the pagination, and of the insertion at the foot of each page of the "fautes escaped in the printyng," which will be found collected (as in the original) at p. 90. The original pagination is indicated at the bottom of each page of the reprint, where I have also occasionally placed, in square brackets, a correction of certain other errata, which escaped the notice of Turner when he drew up his list of "fautes." The second part consists of a list, alphabetically arranged, of the English names given by Turner (whether invented by him or in actual popular use), each name being followed by (1) its modern scientific equivalent, (2) the Latin heading under which Turner places it, and (3) the page of the reprint on which it will be found. I say "the Latin *heading*" rather than the Latin name, because

Turner often includes several different plants under the same heading; but I have thought this plan the easiest for facilitating reference. A few blanks will be found in the second column; they indicate that I have been unable to ascertain satisfactorily the modern name of the plants to which Turner alludes. The third part is an index, similar to that in the "Dictionary of English Plant-Names," in which the modern Latin names of the plants are given in alphabetical order, followed by the various English ones by which they are mentioned in the body of the work. In this way I hope I have rendered the information contained in the "Names of Herbes" available for the use of all who may wish to obtain it.

Many dialectal names find a place in the work: *e. g.* for Northumberland, Speregrass (p. 24), Lucken gollande (p. 26), New Chapel flower (p. 58), Eldens (p. 61), and Redco (p. 78); for Durham, Speknel (p. 53); for Yorkshire, Cudweed (p. 25); for the North Bracon (p. 38), and Crawtees (p. 43); and for Cambridgeshire, Whin (p. 73), and Waybent (p. 43). I have not attempted to arrange or correct the French and German names; but in the English Index I have taken some trouble to spell both Turner's English and Latin titles as he himself writes them.

That the work is useful in fixing the date of the introduction of certain plants to English gardens is clear, from the fact that it stands at the head of the books cited by Aiton in the "Hortus Kewensis" (ed. ii., p. x). Many British plants also date their record as natives of this country from this little volume. From these records, as well as from the names which he gives as then in actual use, we can trace Turner's travels in various parts of England, as well as on the continent.

It is unnecessary to enter into any account of the life and works of William Turner, as a full account of both will be found in Mr. B. D. Jackson's preface to his reprint (issued in 1877) of the "Libellus"—Turner's first work;—as well as in Trimen and Dyer's "Flora of Middlesex" (published in 1869), pp. 364—369. He was born at Morpeth in Northumberland between 1510 and 1515, went to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and became Fellow of that College in 1531. He afterwards took up the religious views which were then

becoming prominent, and went through a series of vicissitudes which are duly chronicled by Mr. Jackson. He was a prolific writer, many of his works being directed against the Catholic Church, and exhibiting the heated controversial tone characteristic of the period in which he lived. Like many other controversialists, he was not always very particular as to the accuracy of his accusations—an example of this will be found in the note upon "Palm" in the "Dictionary of English Plant-Names." He died in 1568.

I may perhaps be allowed to draw attention to the fact that the "house of Syon," where the "Names of Herbes" was prepared, is within a mile of the place where this Preface is written; and that the Protestant author of 1548 is introduced to the reading public by a Catholic editor in 1882. "Thus the whirligig of Time brings in his revenges."

James Britten.

Isleworth, January, 1882.

The names of herbes in Greke, Latin, English, Duch & Frenche wyth the commune names that Herbaries and Apotecaries vse.

Gathered by William Turner.

[1]To the mooste
noble & mighty Prince Edward
by the grace of God Duke of Summerset
Erle of Hertforde, vicount beuchamp, lord
Semour vncle vnto the Kynges highnesse
of Englande, gouernour of his moste roy-
all person and Protectour of al his realmes
dominions and subiectes, lieuetenaunt ge-
nerall of al his maiesties armies boeth by
lande and sea, Treasurer and Erlmarshal
of Englande, Gouernoure of the Iles
of Gernesey and Jersey, Knyght of
the garter, William Turner his
seruaunte wisheth prosperi-
tie boeth of bodie
and Soule.

[1] A ij.

In a certain litle boke wiche I set furth, iiii yeres ago and somthynge more, which I dedicated vnto the Kynges Grace that nowe is I promised that if I perceyued that he woulde take in good worth that litle treaties, to set furth an herbal & an other boke also of fishes. Partly to fulfyl this my promise streight way after, I began to labour [1]to make vp a latin herbal, whiche thynge I haue finished ii yeres ago, but when I had intēded this yere to haue set it furth, & axed the aduise of Phisicianes in thys matter, their aduise was that I shoulde cease from settynge out of this boke in latin tyll I had sene those places of Englande, wherein is moste plentie of herbes, that I might in my herbal declare to the greate honoure of our countre what numbre of souereine & strang herbes were in Englande that were not in other nations, whose counsell I haue folowed deferryng to set out my herbal in latin, tyl that I haue sene the west cōtrey, which I never sawe yet in al my lyfe, which countrey of al places of England, as I heare say is moste richely replenished wyth al kindes of straunge and wōderfull workes & giftes of nature, as are stones, herbes, fishes and metalles when as they that moued me to the settyng furth of my latin herbal, hearde this so reasonable an excuse they moued me to set out an herbal in Englishe as Fuchsius dyd in latine wyth the discriptions, figures and properties of as

[1] A ij, back.

many herbes, as I had sene and knewe, to whom I could make no other answere but that I had no such leasure in this vocation and place that I am nowe in, as is necessary for a mā that shoulde take in hande suche an interprise.

[1] But thys excuse coulde not be admitted for both certeine scholars, poticaries, and also surgeans, required of me if that I woulde not set furth my latin herbal, before I haue sene the west partes, and haue no leasure in thys place and vocation to write so great a worke, at the least to set furth my iudgemēt of the names of so many herbes as I knew whose request I haue accōplished, and haue made a litle boke, which is no more but a table or regestre of suche bokes as I intende by the grace of God to set furth here after, if that I may obteine by your graces healp such libertie & leasure with a cōueniēt place, as shall be necessary for suche a purpose.

Thys litle boke cōteineth the names of the moste parte of herbes, that all auncient authours write of both in Greke, Lattin, Englishe, Duche and Frenche, I haue set to also the names whiche be cōmonly vsed of the poticaries and cōmon herbaries. I haue tolde also the degrees of so many herbes as Galene the chiefe Doctour of al phisicians hath written of, and because men should not thynke that I write of it that I never sawe, and that Poticaries shoulde be excuselesse when as the ryghte herbes are required of thē, I haue shewed in what places of Englande, Germany, & Italy the herbes growe, [2] and maye be had for laboure and money, whereof I declare and teache the names in thys present treates. Whiche howe profitable it shall be vnto al the sicke

[1] A iij. [2] A iij, back.

folke of thys Realme, I referre the matter vnto all them whiche are of a ryght iudgemēt in phisicke. Thys small boke of myne I dedicate vnto your grace, signifiyng thereby, onely what mynde I beare vnto your grace, desirynge you to take thys in good worth tyll that I maye haue leasure and occasion to write some greater & more worthy worke to your highnesse, whō almightie God long continue in all vertue and honoure to his pleasure Amen.

From your graces house at Syon
Anno Dom. M.CCCCCxlviij
Martii. xv.

[1] *Abies.*

ABies is called in greke Elate, in english a firre tree, in duch, Ein dannen, in french Sapin, it groweth in the alpes naturally and in certeyne gardines plāted and set by mannes hande boeth in Englande and in Germanie.

Abrotonum.

Abrotonū is called in greke, Abrotonon, in englishe Sothernwod, in duche Affrush, in frenche Auronne. There are two kyndes of Sothernwod, the male and the female. The male groweth plentuously in gardines in Englande, but the female dyd I neuer see growing in Englande, it is founde in Italy in plentie inough. Sothernwod is hote and dry in the thirde degree.

Absinthium.

Absinthium is called in greke, Apsinthion, in englishe wormwod, in Duche wermout, in french, Absince or Aluyne. There are three kyndes of wormwod, beside the commune wormwod, wormwod pontike, called in latin Absinthium ponticum, in en[2]glishe maye be also called wormwod gentle, it is called of Mesue and of the Potecaries of Germany Absinthium romanum the Coloners call it graue crut, the Freses call it wylde rosmary. The beste kynde of thys wormwode gentle or pontike that I haue sene came from Rome, an other kynde of the same is to be had in Anwerp and thorowe al Germany in plentie. The seconde kynde is called in latin Absinthium marinum and Seryphum, it groweth cōmonly in diches whereinto, the salte water vseth at certeyne tymes to come, it is plentuous in Northumberlande by holy Ilande, and in Northfolke beside Lin, at Barrowe in Brabant, and at Norden in est freslande. Some take thys herbe agaynst the trueth for pontike wormwod. The thirde kynde is called in latin Absinthium santonicum, I neuer se the

[1] A iiij. [2] A iiij, back.

herbe but ones, it may be called in englishe frenche wormwod. Oure commune wormwod is called in latin Absinthium rusticum. And here is to be marked that they are farre deceiued that vse this for pōtike wormwod. I report me to Galene (xi Methodi medendi) whether it be so or no. Pontike wormwod, is hote in the fyrste degree and dry in the thirde. Sea wormwod is hote in the seconde degree and dry in the [1]fyrste, frenche wormwod is weaker then Sea wormwod is.

Acanthium.

Acanthium is called in greke Acanthion, it is named of some herbaries carduus asininus, I haue not hearde the name of it in englishe, but I thynke it maye be called in englishe otethistle, because the seedes are lyke vnto rough otes, or gum thistle, or cotten thistle, because it is gummy and the leaues haue in thē a thynge lyke cotten, which appeareth when they are brokē. It groweth in gardines in Bonony, I haue also sene it in England in gardines, but neuer a brode. The herbe is of an hote & a subtile nature.

Acanthus.

Acanthus is called in greke Acantha, in englishe Branke vrsin, in duche welshe bearenklawe, in frenche branke vrsine, branca vrsina groweth in many places of Englāde in gardines and in the greatest plentie that I euer sawe it, I did see it in my Lorde Protectours graces gardine at Syon, some erre sore whiche abuse for thys herbe berefote. The rote of brākeursine drieth and cutteth humours lyghtly, and is of subtile partes. the leaues haue power metely to dryue humours to their places.

[2] *Aconitum.*

There are .ij. kindes of the herbe called Aconitum, the one kynde is called Pardalianches, whiche we may call in englishe Libardbayne or one bery. It is much in Northumberland in a wodde besyde Morpeth called Cottingwod. It hath foure leaues lyke vnto great plātaine, & in the ouermost top a litle blacke bery

[1] A v. [2] A v, back.

lyke a blacke morbery, but blacker & greater. The other kynde is called Lycoctonum, & in englishe it maye be called wolfes bayne. But this kynde is deuided into two other kyndes, of whiche I neuer sawe any kynde in Englande, the one hath leaues lyke crowfote, and blewe floures lyke hodes, and it is called muench kappen in duche, and it maye be called in englishe mōkes coule or blewe wolfsbaine. The other kinde hath leaues lyke a playne tree or like Palma christi & yelowe floures, thys maye be called in Englishe yelowe wolfesbayn. I haue sene the former kind in great plentie vpon the alpes betwene Clauena & Spelunca, and in manye gardines in Brabant, the latter kynde dyd I neuer se but in gardines.

Acorus.

Acorus groweth not in England, wherfore they are farre deceyued that vse the yelowe flourdeluce, whiche some call gladen, [1]for Acorus, for Acorus is hote, bytinge and opening, but gladen is colde, vnsauery and astringent. I thynke that the great Galanga is the true Acorus. If they haue not it they maye vse Calamus aromaticus, or Asarabacca for Acorus. Acorus is hote and ·dry in the thirde degree.

Adiantum.

Adiantum is called in greke Adianton, in duche iunkfrawen hare, of the herbaries Capillus veneris & groweth not in englād for it that is takē here for Adiantum is trichomanes in Dioscorides. Howe be it ye may vse trichomanes for Adianto, for they are of lyke virtue. Adiantum groweth in Italy in welles, and in the alpes in watery or drepyng rockes, and especially whereas the first water begynneth to stande, if that a rocke lyke a browe, hange ouer the wel or water, it may be named in englishe Venus heir or Colōder maidens heir. Venus heir is in a meane tempre betwene hote & colde.

Agaricus.

Agaricus is called in greke agaricos, in english agarike, in duch dannēsthawm. Agarike groweth not in Englād, but in the alpes

[1] A vj.

which deuide Germany and France frō Italy. Agarike is hote & dryueth awaye and breaketh in smal pieces, humours.

[1] *Albucus.*

Albucum is called also Hastula regia, and in greke asphodelos, asphodillus groweth not in Englande. It groweth in gardines in Anwerp, it maye be named in englishe whyte affodil, or duche daffodil, this that we take for daffodil is a kinde of Narcissus mentioned in plinie, it dryeth away humours and sendeth them abrode.

Alcea.

Alcea is called in greke alcea, Duche sigmarswartes, of the Herbaries Herba hungarica, in frenche gunnane, it hath no name in englishe that I knowe, it may be named Veruen mallowe, or cut mallowe. It groweth plentuously in Germanie at Bon by the Rhene side.

Allium.

Allium is called in greke scorodō, in Englishe garlike, in duche knobloch, in french anlonaux, it is deuided into three kyndes, the first kynde is the cōmon garlike, the seconde kynde is called allium anguinum in latin, and ophioscorodō in greke, in englishe crowe garlike, or wylde garlike. The third kinde is called in latin Allium vrsinum, and in english Ramsey, or bucrāmes or rāmes. The first kynde groweth in gardines onely. The seconde kynde groweth in the fiel[2]des. The .iij. kind groweth also in gardines. Garlyke is hote & dry in the fourth degree.

Alnus.

Alnus is called in greke Clethra, in Englishe an alder tree or an aller tree, in duche erlinbaum, it groweth by water sydes and in marrishe middowes.

Aloe.

Aloe is so called in greke, latin & english, It groweth not in Englande but by the sea side & in Ilands. I haue sene it in

[1] A vj, back. [2] A vij.

gardines in Italy, but it dureth not in gardines aboue three yeres. Aloe is after Paulus hote in the first degree and dry in the third. Mesue sayeth that it is hote in the seconde and dry in the thirde, but thys is so to be understande that it is very hote in the first degree and meanly hot in the seconde.

Alsine.

Alsine is called in englishe chike weede, in duch vogell craute, in french mauron, of the herbaries Morsus galline, it is moyste and colde, it groweth on olde houses and in all places all most in summer.

Altercum.

Altercum, siue Apollinaris is named in greke hyosciamos, in englishe Henbane, in duch bylsē craute, in frēch Alahābane, of the Poticaries Jusquiamus. It is colde in the thirde degree.

[1] *Althea.*

Althea called also Hibiscus, and Euiscus, is named in greeke althaia, in Englishe marish mallowe or water mallowe, in duch ibish, it groweth in watery places, some take not as they should do holyoke for althea, Mershe mallowe.

Alysson Plinii.

Alyscon Plinii is a rare herbe whiche I coulde neuer see but once in Englande and that was a litle from Syon. It had leaues lyke madder and purple floures, it maye be named in Englishe purple goosgrafe.[2]

Amarantus.

There are two kindes of Amarātus, the one kynde is called in greeke of Discorides Helichryson, and thys kynde is founde in Italy. The other kynde is called here in Englande of some purple veluet floure, of other flouramore.

[1] A vij, back.

[2] [This should be goosgrase.]

Amygdala.

Amygdala is called in greke amygdale, in englishe an almon tree, in duche en mandel baum, in frenche amander, it groweth in Italy and in high Germany in the fieldes, but in England, only in gardines. Almondes haue a temparate heate.

Ami.

Ami is called in englishe amy, of the po[1]ticaries ammeos, it groweth not in Englande, it groweth in many gardines in Italy and in Germany. It is hote and dry in the thirde degree.

Amomum.

Gmomum were Rosa hierecuntis if it sauoured well, but for lacke of that, thys rose of hierico semeth to be amomis.

Anagallis.

Anagallis, siue Corchorus, is called in englishe pympernel, in duche gauchheyl, in french morgelina, it groweth commonly amonge the corne. The male hath a crimsin floure, & the female hath a blewe floure. They are somethynge hote and dry.

Anagyris.

Anagyris groweth not in Englande, it hath seede lyke a beane and I haue sene it in Bonony, it maye be called stynkynge trifoly in englishe, or beane tree. It is hote of complexion.

Anchusa.

Anchusa groweth in sādy groundes and somtyme amonge the corne wyth a red rose and leaues like Buglos, it is called in frēch orchanet, it may be named in englishe wilde Buglos or orchanet, as the french men do. The herbe is colde and dry.

Androsaemon.

[2]Androsaemon is the herbe (as I dooe gesse) whiche we call

[1] A viij.

[2] A viij, back.

totsan, and the Poticaries falsly cal Agnus castus, it groweth in gardines in Englande and no where elles that I haue sene, it drieth by his natural power.

Anemone.

Anemone groweth muche about Bon in Germany, I haue not sene it in Englande, it is called of the cōmō herbaries Herba vēti, it may be called in english rose perseley.

Anethum.

Anethum is called in greeke anethon, in englishe and duche, dill, in french anet, anet is hote far in the seconde degree and is duller in drines in the same degree, Anethum is wronge englished, of some, anise.

Anisum.

Anisum is called in greke anison, in Englishe anise, the anise whiche we vse nowe adayes is not so hote as Galen sayeth that his anise is, for he sayeth that anise is hote and dry in the thirde degree.

Anonis.

Anonis called also Ononis is called of the herbaries Resta bouis, Remora aratri and acutella, and in duche hawhekell & stalcraute, and in frenche Bugraues, in Cambryge Shyre a whyne, it groweth in many [1]places aboute cambryge. The roote of thys herbe is of an hote nature.

Aparine.

Aparine siue Philanthropos, siue Omphacocarpos is called in english goosgrasse or Goosehareth, in Duche Klebkraute, in frenche Grateron, the herbe scoureth away and dryeth.

Anthenus.[2]

Anthenus [2] siue Chamaemelō is called in englishe Cammomyle, in duch camillen, in frenche camomille, Camomilla is deuided into

[1] B i.

[2] [This should be *Anthemis.*]

three kyndes, the firste kynde is called leucanthemō because it hath a whyte floure, and of the commune herbaries Camomilla romana, and in englishe cammomyle, thys herbe groweth on Rychmund grene, and in Hundsley heth in great plentie. The secund is called in greke chrysanthemon because it hath a golden flouer. I founde it once in a corne fielde betwene Basyle and Surike, and haue neuer sene it any where els in all my lyfe, it maye be called in englishe yealowe camomyle. The thirde kynde is named in greeke Eranthemon because it groweth in the sprynge of the yere. I haue sene it in Englande but very rare, some call it amariscam rubeam, and they call it in Englishe red mathes, alij, red mayde wed, alij, [1]purple camomyle. Camomyle is hote and drye in the fyrste degree.

Antirrhinon.

Antirrhinon is of two sortes, the one is described of Plinie wyth leaues lyke flax, and the other is described of Dioscorides with the leaues of pimpernel, Plinies antirrhinon groweth in many places of Germany in the corne fieldes, and it maye be called in englishe calfe snoute. The other kynde haue I in my gardine whose seede came frō Italy, it maye be called brode calfe snoute.

Apios.

Apios is called also Ischas, chamebalanos, and carica, it is called in englishe an ernute or an earth nute, it groweth plentuouslye in Northumberland, beside morpeth & in Germany betwene Redkyrke & Colō.

Apiastrum.

Apiastrū siue Citrago, is named in greke Melissophillon, aut Meliphillō, in english Baume, in duche Melesson oder Hertes kraut and Confili, in frenche Melesse. The Baume that we haue in Englande here is not the ryghte Melissophyllon, but it groweth in Germany in many gardines, and hath a greate deell better smell then thys cōmon Melissa hath, it may be called in englishe Baum

[1] B i, back.

gentle, Baume is hote in the [1]seconde degree, but it dryeth not so muche.

Apium.

Apium is named Selinō, in english Perseley, in duch Peterlinge either Petersely, in french Persil. It is hote in the second degree and dry in the middest of the thyrde. Some vse for it wyth an errour Paludapio, that is Smallage for apio. Perseley groweth no where that I knowe, but only in gardines.

Aristolochia.

Aristolochia is of three sortes. The fyrst is called in latin aristolochia rotunda, and it may be named in englishe round Ofter Luci[2] or astrolochia or round hertworte. Some abuse for this herbe, Holwort, whiche is in Pleni Capnos phragmites. But their error is easely perceyued by the readynge of the discription of Dioscorides. Thys kind groweth not in Englande, but in Italy and in Fraunce plentuously. The second is called Aristolochia longa, and it groweth very litle in Englande that I haue sene, but about Bon in Germany it groweth in many hedges by the vineyardes, but there it bringeth furth no fruite, but besyde Lake decome, it bryngeth furth fruite lyke blacke peares and seede lyke mennes hertes, thys kynde may be called in englishe longe Hertworth or longe Astolochia. The third kinde is cal[3]led Clematites & it may be called in english small Hertworte, it groweth in high Almany, in Basile. Herteworte is hote and drye about the thirde degree.

Armoracia.

Armoracia is named in greke Raphanis it groweth not in England that I wotte of, but it groweth in Italy and it is called Larmoratia, it myght be called in englishe if we had it, wyld Radish, it is hote of cōplexion.

Arum.

Arum is called in greke aron, in english Cuckopintell, Wake

[1] B ij. [2] Osterluci. [3] B ij, back.

Robin, or Rampe, in duche Pfaffen bynde, in frenche, Vidchaen,[1] the Poticarie calleth it Pes vituli, Serpentaria minor, Luph minus groweth in euery hedge almost in Englande aboute townes in the spryng of the yere. Some wryte that it is but hote & drie in the fyrst degree, howe be it our aron is hote in the thirde degree.

Arbutus.

Arbutus groweth in Italy, but hath leaues like Quickētree, a fruite lyke a strawbery, wherefore it may be called in english strawbery tree, or an arbute tree.

Arthemisia.

Arthemisia otherwyse called Parthenis, is commonly called in englishe mugworte, and in duch Bifusse, it is not the very same [2]that Dioscorides describeth. I saw the right Mugwort in an Ilande beside Venice, and it may be called in englishe litle Mugwort. Arthemisia is of three sortes, the fyrst is the herbe that I cal sea Mugworte, the seconde kynde after Fuchsius, is Feuerfew, and the thyrde kynde Tansey. Thys brode and cōmon kynde maye be vsed for the ryght tyll we maye get better. Mugworte heateth in the seconde degree, and dryeth either vehemently in the ende of the fyrst degree, or els lyghtly in the begynnyng of the seconde.

Arundo.

Arundo is called in greeke Calamos, in englishe a reed, in duch Ein ror oder ried, in frenche nug[3] roseau, it groweth in water sydes, & in fennes, & such other watery places.

Asarum.

Asarum is named in greke asaron, in englishe azarabacca or Folefote, in duche Haselwortz, in frenche Cabaret, it is hote and dry in the third degree. It groweth in Germany wylde vnder Hasell trees, wherupon it hath the name. It groweth in Englande onely in gardines that I wotte of.

[1] [Vit du chien.] [2] B iij. [3] [ung.]

Ascyron.

Ascyron is not very cōmon in England, howe be it I sawe it thys last yere in Syon parck, it hath a foursquared stalke, & is like [1]saynte Johans grasse, but it is greater and not wyth suche holes as are in saynte Johans grasse, wherefore it maye be called in english square saint Johans grasse or great saynt Johans grasse.

Asclepias.

Asclepias is called of the Herbaries Hirundinaria, of the duche men Schwalben[2]wirt and of some poticaries Vincetoxicum. It groweth in Germany in highe mountaynes, and in stony grounde amonge busshes. I haue not sene it in England, it may be called in englishe Swallowurt.

Asparagus.

Asparagus is of .ij. kyndes, the one kinde is called in latin asparagus altilis, or asparagus alone, of the poticaries sparagus, in Englishe Sperage, in Duche Spargen, in french Esperage, it groweth very plentuously in the Ilandes of east Freeseland, but in Englande it groweth no where els that I knowe, but in gardines. The other is named in latin Corruda or asparagus syluestris I neuer sawe thys kynde but onely in Italy in the mounte apenine, it maye be called in englishe pricky Sperage, because it is all full of pryckes.

Asplenum.

Asplenum or asplenium named in greke [3]asplenon, or Scolopēdrion, in duche Steinferne, is called of the poticaries Citterache. It maye be called in englishe Citterach, or Scaleferne, or Fingerferne. Thys herbe groweth communely in greate rockes and in moyste walles, it is very muche in highe Germany besyde Embis bath, and besyde S. Goweris. I heare say that it is also plētuous in the west countrey here in Englād.

Astragalus.

Astragalus is called in lowe duchelande Erde nut, & in Berg-

[1] B iij, back. [2] wurt. [3] B iiij.

lande Erdeklin, it may be called in english peaserthnut. It groweth in the mountaynes of Germany, and hath leaues and stalkes lyke a pease, blacke litle rotes with knoppes lyke acornes, Fuchsius toke thys herbe to be apios, but the discription agreeth not. Astragalus hath a nature to drye, I haue sene thys herbe of late in Coome parke more astringēt thē it of Germanie.

Atractilis altera.

Atractilis altera, named of the poticaries Cardo benedictus, and so is it also named in Englishe, it groweth no where in Englande that I knowe, but in gardines. It dryeth humours by nature.

Atriplex.

Atriplex called in greke atraphaxys, or [1]Chrysolachanō, in english Orech or Orege, in Duche Milten, in Frenche arroches, is moyste in the seconde degree and colde in the fyrste, it groweth in gardines & in some Cornefieldes.

Auena.

Auena named in greeke Bromos, in englishe Otes or hauer, in duche Haber or hauer, in french auoine, is somthing of a colde nature and a stoppyng.

Bacchar.

Bacchar or Baccaris is the herbe (as I thynke) that we cal in english Sage of Hierusalem, but I wyll determine nothynge in thys matter tyl I haue sene further. Let lerned men examine and iudge.

Balanus myrepsica.

Balanus myrepsica, is called of the Poticaries Ben, and so maye it be also named in englishe, it scoureth and cutteth wyth a certeyne astriction. It groweth not in Europa that I haue hearde tel of.

Ballote.

Ballote named of some marrubiastrum or marrubium nigrum is

[1] B iiij, back.

named in english stynkyng Horehound or blacke Horehound in duche stynkend andorne, in frenche marrubin nore, it groweth in hedges communely in euery countrey.

[1] *Barba Hirci.*

Barba Hirci named in greeke Tragopogon or Come, groweth in the fieldes aboute London plentuously, and it groweth muche in the middowes of Colon and in many places in duch land. The duch herbe hath some bitternes in the roote & a whyte seede, but oures is swete and hath blacke seede, therfore oures is the better herbe. It maye be called in englishe gotes bearde.

Bellis.

Bellis or Bellius named in Englishe a Dasie, is called of the Herbaries Cōsolida minor, in duch Massible and Cleyn Izitlossen, in french Margarites or Petit consyre. Dasies growe in al grene places in greate plentie.

Beta.

Beta named in greeke Seutlon & Teutlon, is called in Englishe a Bete, in Duche Mangolt, in frenche Porree, ou Jotte. It is called of Plenie[2] and Theophrastus, Sicula. Betes growe in England, as farre as I knowe in gardines only.

Betonica.

Betonica called in Greeke Cestron or Psychotrophiō, is named in englishe Betony or Beton, in duche Betonien, in frenche Betoine, it groweth muche in woddes and [3]wylde forestes. Betony is hote and drye.

Betonica Pauli aeginete.

Betonica Pauli, is a litle herbe growing not higher than Peny ryal wyth leaues also lyke Peny ryal wyth seedes in coddes lyke Bursa pastoris, it groweth plētuously in Germany about Bon, and in Englande in a parke besyde London, it maye be called in englishe Paules Betony or wodde Peny ryal.

[1] B v. [2] Plinie. [3] B v, back.

Betula.

Betula or as some wryte it, betulla, is called in greeke Semida, in englishe a birch tree or a birke tree, in duche ein birck baum, in frenche bouleau ou bcula. It groweth in woddes and forestes.

Blitum.

Blitum is named in greeke blitō or bletō in duch maier, in frēch dublite, I neuer saw it in Englād but in my lordes gardine, and there it was unknowen. It may be named a blete. Blete after Galene is colde & moyste in the seconde degree.

Botrys.

Botrys is called in english Oke of Hierusalem, in duche trauben kraute, in frenche pijmen as some teache. It groweth in gardines muche in Englande.

Brassica.

Brassica is named in greeke krambe, in [1]englishe colewurtes, cole or keele, in duche kol, in frenche chaules, in the Poticaries latin caulis.

Brassica marina.

Brassica marina is called in greeke krambe thalassia, in duche meer kole, in frenche soldana. I haue not sene it in England, but I thynke that it groweth plētuously in Englande. It may be called in english seafolfote, it groweth plentuously in east Freeslande, about the bankes of ditches, whereinto the salt water cometh at euery sprynge tyde, it groweth also much in middowes by the sea syde, whiche are somtyme ouerflowed with the salte water.

Brassica syluestris.

Brassica syluestris groweth in Douer cliffes where as I haue onely seene it in al my lyfe. It may be named in english sea cole.

[1] B vj.

Bryon thalassion.

Bryon thalassiō named in latin Muscus marinus is of two sortes, the one is described of Dioscorides to be very small after the maner of heires, thys kynde is of two sortes. The one kynde is called Vsnea marina, & it may be called in english sea mosse, it groweth aboute stones and shelles in the sea. An other of the same kynde is called of certeyne Herbaries Corallina. Both these [1]haue very smal braūches, the first like wod, the other lyke stone. The other kynde is described of Plenie & Theophrastus to haue leaues lyke letties, and thys kynde is called in englishe slauke. It groweth in the sea about shelles and stones also. It coleth and dryeth.

Bryonia.

Bryonia called in greeke Ampelos leuce in english bryonie or wylde Neppe, in duch wylde Kurksz or teufels Kirs, it is named in frenche Couleuree and de fen[2] ardant. It groweth in many places of Englande in hedges. It scoureth away and dryeth vp.

Buglossum.

Buglossum called of the Poticaries borago, is called in englishe borage, in duche borretsch, in french borache, borage is moyst and warme. I heare saye that there is a better kynde of Buglosse founde of late in Spayne, but I haue not seene that kynde as yet. The commune buglosse that we vse, is not cirsion, as afterwardes I shal declare but a certeyne kynde of ryght buglosse.

Bulbine.

Bulbine called in Duche hundes vllich maye be called in englishe dogges Leike, it groweth much about Bon in Germany. It hath a rounde roote and a yealowe flower.

[3] *Bunium.*

Bunium is a rare herbe in Englande, to me at the least, for I

[1] B vj, back. [2] [feu.] [3] B vij.

coulde neuer fynde it here, but Lucas the reader of Dioscorides in Bonony shewed it me. It may be called in englishe square perseley. Bunium is hote of complexion.

Buthalmus.

Buthalmus is lyke Chrysanthemon, but the floure is a greate deele greater. I haue seene it in Italy and in high Germany, but no where in Englande. It may be called in englishe Oxeye.

Buxus.

Buxus named in greeke Pyxos is called in englishe box, in duch bucksz-baume, and in frenche bouys.

Calamintha.

Calamintha is of three kyndes, the firste kynde is lyke wilde Meriorum and it groweth muche aboute Syon in Englande, and by Bon in Germany. It maye be called in englishe bush calamint, because it groweth euer amonge the busshes, or hore calamynt. The seconde kynde groweth muche in the corne, and therefore it is called in duch cornemynt. It is also called in english cornemint and calamynt. The thyrde kynde is called in latin Nepeta, in englishe Nepe, in Duche [1]Katzenkraute oder Katzenmuntz, in frenche herbe Auchat.[2] Calamynt is hote and dry in the third degree.

Caltha.

Caltha is called of the Herbaries calendula, in englishe a Marygolde, in Duche Ringebloumen, in frenche Soulsie.

Canabis.

Canabis is called in Englishe Hemp, in duche Hanffe in french chanure.

Cantabrica.

Cantabrica of Plenie, is called in english wylde Gelouer or gele-

[1] B vij, back. [2] [herbe au chat.]

floure, in duch wylder neglebloum, in frenche Armoris. Some cal the same herbe Garyophillatā siluestrē.

Capnos.

Capnos called in latin Fumaria, and in englishe Fumitarie, in duche Keruell oder Erdrauch, in frenche fumiterre, it groweth amonge the corne, and it hath a sharp and a bytter qualitie.

Capnos phragmites.

Capnos prior Plinij, or Capnos phragmites in Theophrastus, is called in duche, Holewurte, and falsly of the commune sorte Aristolochia rotunda. It groweth plentuously in Germany aboute Bon in the hedges, it may be called in englishe Holewurte.

Capparis.

[1]Capparis or Inturis is called in english Capers, in duche Kappers, in frenche Capres. Capers is hote in the seconde degree, and dry in the thirde after Auerois.

Carduus.

Carduus called in latin Scolimus after Galene, Aetius & Paulus is a sundry herbe frō Cinara. But other authours make only thys difference that Carduus shoulde be wylde Archichoke and Cinara shoulde be the gardin Archichoke.

Careum.

Careum called also Carium, and in greeke Karos, is called in englishe Carruwayes, in high duch Weisz kymmer, in lowe duch Hoffe cumyn, in frenche Carui, the poticaries cal it also Carui, it is almoste hote and dry in the thyrde degree.

Carex.

Carex is called in englishe a Sege, it groweth in fennes and in

[1] B viij.

watery places, it is called in Northumberlād Shearegrasse because it cutteth mennes hādes that touche it.

Cassutha.

Cassutha called in greke Cassitas, is named in english Doder, in duch Filtz kraut, Doder, and wrang, in french Goute de line, the Poticaries cal it Cuscutam and Podagram lini. Some abuse thys herbe when it [1]groweth aboute smal grasse, or Tyme, or Sauery for Epithymo of the olde writers. Howe be it they are deceyued. For the Doder that groweth about Tyme is only Epithymum Mesues, and not Galeni and Dioscoridis. Doder groweth aboute Flax, Tares, Nettels, Tyme, Sauery, Hoppes, and many other such lyke, it is much more plētuous in Germany thē it is in Englāde.

Castanea.

Castanea called Castonos in greke, and of some Dosbalanos,[2] is named in englishe a Chesnut tree, in duche en Kesten baum, in frenche Castaiginey.

Celtis.

Celtis named in greke Lotos is called in frenche as Gesnere sayeth, Algsier or Ledomier, but how that it is called in English and in duche I cā not tel, for I neuer sawe it neither in Germany nor in Englande, but I haue seene it in Italy, it hath a leafe lyke a Nettel, therfore it may be called in englishe Ntetel[3] tree or Lote tree.

Centaurium.

Centaurium is of two sortes, the one is called centaurium magnum and it is called of the Poticaries Ruponticum, and in Englishe Rupontike. It groweth onely in gardines, I neuer sawe it sauyng only in Italy [4]and Germany. The seconde kynde is called in latin Cētaurium minus, in englishe Cētorie, in Duche Tusent gulden, in frenche Fiel de terre. Cētorie scoureth away & dryeth vp.

[1] B viij, back. [2] Diosbalanos. [3] [Nettel.] [4] C i.

Centunculus.

Centunculus named in greke Gnaphalion is named in duche Kurkraut and in englishe in some places Cartaphilago. Howe be it that is an other herbe as afterwardes I shal declare. It maye be called in englishe Chafweede, it is called in Yorke shyre cudweede.

Cepe.

Cepe or Cepa called in greke Crommyon is of diuerse sortes, the first kynde is called in latin Cepa ascalonia, in greke Crommyon askalonion, and in english a Scalion. The seconde is called Cromyon Schiston, in englishe in some place Hole leke, it were better to call it Wynteronyon, because it hath blades as Onions and not like leekes and endureth all the wynter. The Duche cal thys Onyon Seer or Suer. I see it no where elles but in gardines, Onyons are hote in the fourth degree.

Cepaea.

Cepaea is diuersly described of Dioscorides & Plini, Cepaea that Dioscorides de[1]scribeth as I iudge is the herbe whiche is called in englishe Brooklem, and in Duche Bauchbung. It groweth in water sydes, and by brookes, & sprynges. Cepaea Plinij groweth by the sea syde, and because it is very lyke Purcellayne, it maye be called in englishe sea Purcellayne.

Chamaecyparissus.

Chamaecyparissus is supposed of some men to be the herbe that we cal Lauander cotten, whose opinion as I do not vtterly reiect, yet I founde an herbe in the mountaynes aboue Bon, which being in al poyntes much more lyke a Cypres tree, then Lauander cotten is, me thynke is rather Chamaecyparissus then it is, it may be called in englishe heath Cypres, because it groweth amonge heath, or dwarfe Cypres.

[1] C i, back.

Camedrys.

Chamedrys called in latin Trissago, in englishe Germander or englishe Triacle, in duche Gamanderlin, in frenche Gelimandre. It is called of the Potecaries Chamedryos. Germander groweth in the rockes of Germany ouer agaynste Byng besyde Crēfielde. In England I sawe it no where sauying onely in gardines. It is hote & drye in the thyrde degree.

Chameleuce.

[1]Chameleuce named in latine Populago, Farfagium and Farranū is called in Northumberlande a Lucken gollande. It groweth in watery middowes with a leafe like a water Rose, wherefore it may be called also Petie nunefar.[2]

Chamepeuce.

Chamepeuce is a very rare herbe, whiche I neuer sawe growyng, sauyng only in the alpes, it boweth lyke the eare of rye, wherefore it may be called in englishe Alpeare or Petie Larix.

Chamepitys.

Chamepitys called in latin Ainga, and of the Poticaries Iua muscata, is called in duche Ye ieuger, and in french Iue muscate and it maye be called in englishe Grounde pyne. It groweth muche in the mount Appenine besyde Bonony and aboue Bon in Germany. I haue not seene it in Englande. It is drye in the thyrde degree and hote in the seconde.

Chondrilla.

Chondrilla is not in Englande that I haue seene, it is muche in highe Germany and because it hath leaues lyke Succory, and stalkes lyke Rysshes, it maye be named in englishe Ryshe Succory or gum Succory because it hath a clammy humour in it.

[1] C ij. [2] [Nenufar.]

[1] *Cicerbita.*

Cicerbita is named in greeke Sogchos,[2] in englishe a Sowthistle, in duche Sasenkoel[3] or gensz distel, in frenche Latterō, it groweth cōmune inough in al countreis. The nature of the herbe is to coole.

Cicer.

Cicer is called in greeke Erebinthos, in duche Kicherus, kicherbs, and Zisserne, in frenche Cich ou Pois ciches. Cicer is much in Italy and in Germany. I haue sene them but seldom in Englande. Cicer may be named in english Cich, or ciche pease, after the frenche tonge.

Cicercula.

Cicercula named in greeke Lathyros, groweth in Germany in greate plentie aboue Bon, the puls maye be called in Englishe cichlynge, or litle or Petie ciche.

Cicera.

Cicera & cicercula diffre by these markes. Cicercula hath white seede and ful of squares, and Cicera hath blacke seedes. Cicera maye be called in englishe blacke cichlynge.

Cicuta.

Cicuta is called in greeke Coneion, in englishe Homlocke or Hemlocke, in duche Shierlynge, in french Cigue or secu. The leaues of oure Hemlocke are not so smal as [4] Dioscorides requireth in his cicuta. Hēlocke is colde in the extremitie, that is in the fourth degree.

Cingulum.

Cingulum is named in greeke Zoster, it groweth in the sea, & is like a gyrdel, wherefore it maye be named in englishe, fysshers gyrdle or sea gyrdel, or sea belte. I haue sene it in east Freslande by the sea syde.

[1] C ij, back. [2] [Sonchos.] [3] Hasenkoel. [4] C iij.

Cirsium.

Cirsium named in greeke Cirsion hath ben supposed of many to be oure Buglosse, but they are decyued. I thynke that oure Langdebefe shoulde be the ryghte Cirsion, if it had purple floures, as it hath yealowe. Howbeit I thynke that it is the right Cirsion, for the coloure of the herbe[1] is diuerse in diuerse places.

Cisthus.

Cisthus groweth plentuously in Italy and one kinde of cisthus groweth in my lordes gardine in Syon. Cisthus is called of some Herbaries Rosa canina and rosago. It that groweth in Italy, which I sawe in Ferraria hath shorter leaues, then thys cisthus that groweth in Syon. Cisthus may be named in english cistsage or bushsage, for the lykenes that it hath with sage. Cisthus bindeth and dryeth.

[2] *Cistus ladanifera.*

Cisthus ladanifera hath lōger and smaller leaues, then hath the cisthus, it groweth muche in Spayne and also in Italy, whereas I haue sene it, it may be named in England, London[3] or Ladon-shrub. It is almost hote in the seconde degree and bindeth somthynge.

Clematis daphnoides.

Clematis daphnoides is called of the latin wryters Vinca peruinca, and in englishe Perewincle, in duche ingrien, and in frenche peruitica.

Clematis altera.

Clematis altera is not wythwynde, as Ruellius gessed, but an other herbe far vnlyke, which I sawe once in Farraria, it hath sharper & lōger leaues thē peruinca hath. It may be named in englishe bush Perewincle.

Clinopodium.

Clinopodium groweth plentuously aboute Bon by the Rehne[4]

[1] flour. [2] C iij, back. [3] Laudan. [4] Rheue.

syde. I heare saye that it groweth also about Oxford. It may be called in englishe horse Tyme, because it is like greate Tyme, it is hote and dry in the thyrde degree.

Clymenum.

Clymenum semeth not to be al one herbe in Plinie & Dioscorides, clymenum of Di[1]oscorides, is water Betonie as I suppose called of some Herbaries Scrofularia maior. Clymenos of Plinie semeth to ibe[2] an herbe called in duche aboute Colon, saynte Iohns kraute, it groweth in wodes aboute hedges, and the other kynde groweth euer in water sydes.

Cnecus.

Cnecus or cuicus is called in greeke cuecos,[3] in englishe Bastarde saffron or mocke-saffron, in duche wylde saffron, in frenche saffran bastarde, it is hote in the thyrde degree. It is muche in highe Germany sowen in fieldes, as saffron is set here. The Poticaries call thys herbe carthamus.

Cholchicum.

Cholchicum is abused of some Poticaries for Hermodactylus. Cholchicum hath leaues and seedes in sommer, and flowres lyke saffron flowres aboute Mihelmesse. It is muche in Germany about Bon in moyst middowes and in woddes. It maye be called in englishe, wylde saffron.

Colocasia.

Colocasia called in greeke Cyamos aegyptios and in latin Faba, also Egyptia, it may be called in english a Bene of Egypt. I haue seene the right colocasia in Italy, and a kynde of the same in Germany.

[4] *Colutea.*

Colutea as Ruellius iudgeth is the tree, which is called of the Poticaries Sene, and in englishe Sene. I haue sene it a litle from Bonony in the mount Appennine.

[1] C iiij. [2] [be.] [3] [cnecos.] [4] C iiij, back.

Coniza.

Coniza is of two sortes, the greater and the lesse. I haue sene both the kyndes in Italy betwene Cremona and Farraria by the Padus banke, the lesse groweth muche in Germany by the Rhene, they are both hote and dry in the thryde degree. Coniza maye be called in englishe Flebayne.

Consiligo.

Consiligo whereof is made mention is Columella and Plenie, is the herbe whiche is called in english bearfot, in duch Christwurtz, in frenche Pate delyon.

Conuoluulus.

Conuoluulus is called in greeke Helxine Cissarnpelos, it is the herbe which is called of the herbaries Volubilis, in english wythwynde or byndeweede, in duche Winden, in french Lizet, lizeron, or campanet. Cōuoluulus wyndeth it selfe aboute herbes and busshes.

Coriandrum.

Coriādrū or Corianū is called in greeke Coriō & corianō in englishe Colāder or cori[1]ander, in duch koriāder, & in french coriādre. It is hote in the fyrst degree after Auerrhois, I thynke that he meaneth of the seede.

Cornus.

Cornus is called in greke crania, in duch thierlinbaume, in frēch Cormier or cormer, the male of thys kynde haue I sene often in Germany, but neuer yet in Englande. It maye be called in englishe longe chery tree. The female is plētuous in Englande & the buchers make prickes of it, some cal it Gadrise or dog tree, howe be it there is an other tree that they cal dogrise also.

Coronopus.

Coronopus named in greke coronopous is called in Cambryge,

[1] C v.

herbe Iue, and it myghte also wel be named crowfote weybreade, it groweth muche aboute Shene aboue London, it loueth wel to growe by the sea bankes also.

Corylus.

Corylus called in greeke Carya Pōtike, is called in englishe an Hasyle tree, in duche Ein haselstād, in french couldre. The fruite of thys is called in latin, Auellana.

Crataeogonum.

Cataeogonū siue crataegonum, is the herbe which the herbaries name Parsicariam, englishe men cal Arssmerte, duche men [1]floechkraut, and frenche men Rassel and curage, it groweth in watery & moyst places.

Crithmus.

Crithmus named also crithamus & Batis is called in englishe Sampere, it is named of some Herbaries creta marina, it groweth much in rockes & cliffes beside Douer.

Crocus.

Crocus is named in greeke Crokos, in englishe Saffron or safforne, in duche, Saffran, in frenche Safrone, it is hote in the seconde degree and dry in the fyrst.

Cucumis.

Cucumis is called in greeke Sicyos or Sicys, in english a cucummer, in duch Cucumren, in french a cōcombre. It is in a maner colde and moyst in the seconde degree.

Cucumis syluestris.

Cucumis syluestris called in greeke Sicys agrios, & of other cucumis anguinus, of the cōmō Herbaries Asininus, groweth plētuously aboute Bonony in Italy, & in some gardines in Eng-

[1] C v, back.

lande. It maye be called in englishe wylde cucummer or leapyng cucumer. It is hote in the seconde degree.

Cucurbita.

Cucurbita is called in greeke Colocynthe, in englishe a Gourde, in duche Kurbsz, in frenche Courge, a Gourde is colde and [1]moyste in the seconde degree.

Cucurbita syluestris.

Cucurbita syluestris is called in greeke Colocynthis, it is called in englishe, and of the apoticaries coloquintida. It groweth in certeyne gardines in Germany.

Cuminum.

Cuminum is called in greeke Cyminon in englishe cummyn, in duche cummich or cumyn, in frenche cumyne. Cumine is hote in the thyrd degree, it groweth in Candy, I haue not sene it in Englande.

Cupressus.

Cupressus is named in greeke Cyparissos, in englishe a cypresse tree. Cypresses growe in great plentie in my Lordes graces gardine at Syon.

Cyanus.

Cyanus is named in greeke Cyanos, in english Blewbottel or a blewblaw, in duch Blaw Cornblowmē, in french Blaueole, or blauet, the herbe groweth among the corne.

Cyclaminus.

Cyclaminus otherwyse called Ichthyoteron, Rapum terre, vmbilicus terre, panis porcinus, is named in duche erd apsel,[2] seubrot, in french payne de porceu, it groweth plentuously besyde Bonony in the mount Appenine, and in swechyrlande be[3]side Wallense, I heare saye that it groweth also in the west countrey of Englande,

[1] C vj. [2] [apfel.] [3] C vj, back.

but I haue not hearde yet the englishe name of it. Me thynke that it might wel be called in englishe Rape Violet because it hath a roote lyke a Rape & floores lyke a Violet or sow-brede. It is hote and dry in the begynnynge of the thyrde degree.

Cynaglossus.

Cynaglossus the second of Plenie, which he describeth to haue litle bures, is the cōmō cynaglossus, whiche the Poticaries vse, and is called in englishe Houndes tong or dogs tonge. It groweth in sandy groundes and aboute cities & townes, I haue not sene that I wotte of yet cynaglossum Dioscoridis, whiche hath no stalke at all.

Cynorrhodus.

Cynorrhodus named of the latines Rosa canina, is called in englishe a swete brere or an Eglentyne, in duche wylde Rosen or Eglenter, in frenche Rose sauage or eglentier. It groweth in Germany muche in the fieldes and in gardines in Englande.

Cyperus.

Cyperus is called in latin Juncus angulosus, in englishe Galā-gal, in duch wyld Galgē, in frēch Souchet. The best & rightest Cyperus groweth in Rome in cer[1]teyne gardines. One kynde of it which we call Galangal groweth in many gardines in Englande. Cyperus Babilonicus is the commune Galanga solde in the Poticaries shoppes, after Ruellus and after the same, cyperus indicus is a roote called of the Poticaries curcuma. Cyperus is hote & dry.

Cytisus.

Cytisus groweth plentuously in mount Appennine, I haue had it also growyng in my gardine in high Germany, I haue not sene it in Englande. Cytisus may be called in englishe tretrifoly.

Daphnoides.

Daphnoides called of the commune sort Laureola, in englishe

[1] C vij.

Lauriel, Lorel or Loury, groweth plētuously in hedges in England, and some abuse the seede of it for coccognidio.

Daucus.

There are many kyndes of Daucus after Dioscorides, three at the least, wherof I knowe none suerly but one, whiche is called in latin pastinaca syluestris, in english wild carot & in greeke Staphilinos agrios, for the other kindes ye may vse carawey seede, or carot seede. Some learned mē not without a cause hold that both the Saxifrages, that is the englishe, and the Italion may be [1]occupied for Dauco. Daucus is sharpe and heateth.

Dictamnus.

Dictamnus groweth in Cādy and hath rounde thicke rough leaues, I haue not sene It growyng, but dry ofte. It may be had in Venice & at Anwerp. Some abuse for thys Fracinella,[2] Dictamnus maye be named in englishe righte Dittany, for some cal Lepidium also Dittany.

Dipsacos.

Dipsacos called in latin Labrum Veneris, is called in english wilde Tasel, in duch Karten distel, in french Chardō a Carder, it groweth by dich sides & in watery groundes, it is dry in the second degree. The cōmon Herbaries cal thys herbe Vugam[3] pastoris.

Dracunculus.

Dracunculus is named in greeke Dracontia, in englishe Dragon, in duche grosse naterwurtz, in french Serpētarie. The Poticaries cal it Serpentariā maiorem. It groweth onely in gardines in Englande, it is sharper then Aron.

Dryopteris.

Dryopteris groweth in olde Okes and in olde walles with wal Saxifrage & Trichomanes in Louā and Anwerp. Some abuse it

[1] C vij, back. [2] Traxinella [Fraxinella]. [3] [Virgam.]

for ryght Venus heir. I haue founde [1]it in bushe rootes ofte tymes in Germany, it may be called in englishe petie Ferne, or okeferne.

Ebulus.

Ebulus is called in greeke Chameacte, in english Walwurt or Danewurt, in duch Allich,[2] in frenche Hieble, it groweth abrode in Cambryge fieldes in great plentie.

Elatine.

Elatine is lyke wythwynde, but it hath seedes and floures lyke Buckwheate, it groweth amonge the corne & in hedges, it maye be named in englishe running Buckwheate or bynde corne, it is colde in the roote.

Elioselinum.

Elioselinum is called in latin Paludapium of Gaza, it is called in englishe Smallage, it groweth in watery places and also in gardines. Some haue taken thys for Apio, but the errour was not very greate because they are lyke in strength.

Ephemerum non lethale.

Ephemerū is called in duch meyblumle,[3] in french Muguet. It groweth plentuously in Germany, but not in England that euer I coulde see, sauynge in my Lordes gardine at Syon. The Poticaries in Germany do name it Lilium cōuallium, it maye be called in englishe May Lilies.

[4] *Erice.*

Erice is called in greeke Ereice, it is named in english Heth hather, or ling, in duch Heyd, in french Bruyer, it groweth on frith[5] and wyld mores, some vse to make brusshes of heath both in Englād and in Germany.

Eruca.

Eruca is named in greeke Euzomos, in englishe rokket, in duch also rokket, in frēch Roquette. After Dioscorides & Plinie there

[1] C viij. [2] Attich. [3] [meyblume.] [4] C viij, back. [5] Hethes.

are two kyndes of rokket. The one is gardine Rokket, whiche is much greater then the other, & it hath a white leafe, some abuse thys for whyte mustarde. The other kynde called in latin Eruca syluestris, is cōmunely called in englishe Rokket, it hath a yealowe floure, & both these kyndes are founde no where in Englande, sauynge onely in gardines.

Eruilia.

Eruilia groweth in Italy, I haue had it also growynge in my gardine in Colon. It is lyke a pease, the shale is roughe wythin, and the seede hath litle blacke spottes in it. It maye be called in englishe pease eruyle.

Eruum.

Eruum is named in greeke Orobos, it groweth in Italy and in highe Germany aboute Mense, it is greater & bytterer than [1]a Fych, it maye be called in englishe bitter Fyche. Bitter Fyche dryeth farre in the seconde degree, and is hote in the fyrst.

Eryngium.

Eryngium is named in englishe sea Hulver or sea Holly, it groweth plentuously in Englande by the sea syde. The herbes that Fuchsius and Riffius paint for Eryngium are not the true Eryngium.

Euonymos.

Euonymus is called of some wryters Fusago or Fusaria, it is a very brytel tree yealow within & the yonge braūches which come streyghte from the roote are al foure square, wherfore some cal it Euonomum, I haue sene it betwene Barkway and Ware in the hedges. It maye be called in englishe Spyndle tree or square tree.

Eupatorium.

Eupatorium named in greeke Eupatorion, is called in english Agrimony, in duch Agrimonien, in frenche Aigremoine. Thys is

[1] D i.

not Eupatorium Mesues, for that is called in englishe Maudlene. It is hote in the fyrst degree.

Faba.

Faba is named in greeke Cyamos, in englishe a beane, in duche Ein bon, in frenche [1]Febue. Beanes growe in al coūtreis in plētie inough.

Fagus.

Fagus is named in greeke Phegos, in duch Ein buchbaume, in french Fan. Bech trees growe plentuously in many places of England. Two of the greatest that euer I sawe, growe at Morpeth on .ij. hylles right ouer the Castle.

Ferula.

Ferula is called in greeke Narthex, but howe that it is named in englishe, as yet I can not tel, for I neuer sawe it in Englande but in Germany in diuerse places. It maye be named in englishe herbe Sagapene or Fenel gyante, it is hote and maketh suttle.

Ficus.

Ficus is called in greke Syce, in english a fig tree, in duch Ein fygē baume, in frēch vng figuer. There are diuers Fyg trees in Englande in gardines, but no where els.

Ficus Aegyptia.

Ficus Aegyptia is called also Morus Aegyptia and Sycomorus, it is one tree, hauyng a name of a Fyg tree and a Mulbery tree, wherefore it may be called a Mulbery fyg tree, it is to be found in Aegypt, but not in thys parte of Europa that I knowe of.

Filix.

[2] Filix is called in greeke Pteris, in english a Ferne or a brake, in duche Ein walt farn, in frenche Fauchier. There are two kindes

[1] D i, back. [2] D ij.

of brakes. The one kynde is called in latin Filix mascula and in greeke Pteris, it groweth communely vpon stones, it is al ful of litle wynges euen from the roote. The seconde kynde is called in greeke Thelypteris, in latine Filix femina, this is the commune Ferne or brake, which the Northerne men cal a bracon. It hath a long bare stalke and the leaues onely on the toppe of that.

Filicula.

Filicula is called in greeke Polypodion in inglishe Polipodium or walferne, in duche Engelfuet, in frēch Polypody. It groweth in Oke trees, and in olde walles. It dryeth wythout bytyng.

Feniculum.

Feniculum is called in greke Marathrō, in english Fenel or fenkel, in duch Fenchel, in french Fenoul. Fenel is hote in the thyrd degree and dry in the fyrst. Fenel groweth in gardines in al countreis.

Fenum grecum.

Fenum grecum is called in greeke Telis, in englishe Fenegreeke, in duche Bukshorne, in frenche Fenecreke. It groweth in Italy, and in Germany. Fenegreke is hote [1] in the seconde degree and dry in the fyrste.

Fragraria.

Fragraria is called in english a strawbery leafe, whose fruite is called in englishe a strawbery, in duche Erdeber, in frenche Fraysne. Euery man knoweth wel inough where strawberies growe.

Fraxinus.

Fraxinus is called in greeke Melia, in english an Ashe tree, in duch an Ashe baume in frenche Fraisne. Asshes growe in euery countrey.

Galion.

Galion or gallion is named in englishe in the North countrey

[1] D ij, back.

Maydens heire, in duch Bethstrowe, in french Petit Muguet. It groweth muche in busshes and it is lyke Goosgrasse or gooshareth.

Galeopsis.

Galeopsis after my iudgemente is the herbe, whiche is called in englishe red Archaungel. It is lyke Archaungel, but it hath a purple floure, and lesse leaues and shorter. It groweth in hedges.

Genista.

Genista is named in englishe Broume, in duch Genist, in frēch Dugenet.[1] Broume groweth in al countreis of England, where as I haue ben. Genista is not Spartum, as [2] I shall proue in my latine Herball.

Gentiana.

Gentiana called in greeke Gentiane, is called in englishe Gentiane, in duche Entian, in frēch de la entienne. It groweth much in the Alpes, and a basterde kinde of it groweth in the middowes about Bon.

Geranium.

Geranium is of two kyndes. The one kynde is called Pinke nedle or Cranes byl the other is called Pes columbinus of the commune Herbaries, and it maye be called in englishe Douefote.

Gethium.

Gethium is called in englishe a Syue, a chiue, or a ciuet, in duche Suitlauch, in frēch Ciues & cucions. Ciues growe only in gardines that I know of, in Englād, but a litle aboue Bon they growe in great plentie by the Rhene syde vnset or sowen.

Geum.

Geum is called in englishe Auennes, in duch Benedictē kraut, in french Salmond. It is named of the Herbaries Garyophyllata Sanamunda and benedicta. It groweth communely about hedges.

[1] [du genet.]

[2] D iij.

Gingidium.

Gingidium except I be deceyued with a great sort of learned mē, is the herbe whiche [1] is called in englishe Cheruel, in duche Keruel oder korbel kraute, in frenche Cerfuile. Cheruel is called of some wryters Cherephillum, & of the cōmune sorte Cerefolium.

Git.

Git is named in greeke Melanthion, in englishe herbe Git or Nigella romana, in duche Schwartz hummich, in frenche Niel. It groweth in gardines onely that I haue sene, sauynge that in Germany there groweth in the corne fieldes after the corne is caried away a certeyne kinde of Git which hath a good sauour, & is in al poyntes lyke the gardine Nigella, sauynge that the veselles whiche holde the blacke seede are not al in one, as the other haue, and smelleth [2] not so wel ful out, as the other do. It is hote & dry in the thyrde degree.

Glastum.

Glastū is called in greke Isatis, in english wad, & not Ode as some corrupters of the englishe tonge do nikename it, in duch waid or weid in french Guesde. Wad is cōmō in Juliker land, & some is now set in England. The wild wad groweth plētuously in Germany beside the Rhene, & in many corne fieldes in hye Almany. Wyld wad is called in Englishe ashe of Hierusalē. It dryeth muche.

Glaux.

[3] Glaux is very straunge in Englande, for I neuer sawe the ryghte Glaux in England, sauing it that was brought out of Italy by John Falconer. It groweth in Flaūders by the sea syde, as I remēbre .iij. myles frō Dunkyrke. It may be called in englishe sea Trifoly.

Glycyrrhiza.

Glycyrrhiza called in latin Radix dulcis is named in english Lycores, in duch Sueszholtz, or Lycoris or Clarish, in frenche Ercu-

[1] D iij, back. [2] [swelleth.] [3] D iiij.

lisse or Rigolisse. It groweth in the Rockes of Germany wythout any settynge or sowyng. It is warme and in a manner hote.

Gossipium.

Gossipiū is called of Barbarus wryters, Bombax and Cotonum, in englishe Coton in greeke Pylon,[1] in duche Baumewoll, in frenche ducotton.[2] I neuer sawe it growyng sauyng onely in Bonony.

Gramen.

Gramen is called in greeke Agrostis, in english great grasse, in duch, grasse. Some take Stichwurt for the true grasse, but they are deceyued. The best Gramen and moste agreyng with Dioscoridis description, dyd I see in Germany with other maner of rootes, then the commune grasse hath.

Halimus.

[3] Halimus groweth plentuously in the Ilandes of east Freselande where as the inhabiters make veriuce of the red beries. I haue sene it also in Flaunders by the sea syde. It may be called in englishe sea wyllowe or prickwylowe because it hath the leaues of a wylowe and prickes lyke a thorne.

Heliotropium.

Heliotropiū called also scorpyuros groweth plentuously aboute Bonony. I haue had it growynge muche in my gardine in Germany. They are foully deceyued and shamefully deceyue other whiche holde in their wrytynges that our Marigold is Heliotropium Dioscoridis. Heliotropium mai be called in englishe Scorpiones tayle. It is hote in the thyrde degree and dry in the second.

Helxine.

Helxine or pardition is called in englishe Parietorie or Pelletorie of the wal, in duche saynt Peters kraut, or Tag vnd naught, in frenche Du parietaire. The Herbaries cal it Parietariam. It groweth on walles.

[1] Xylon. [2] [du cotton.]. [3] D iiij, back.

Hieracium.

Hieracium is of two kyndes. The one is called in latin Hieracium magnum. It may be called in englishe greate Haukweede or yealowe Succory. It groweth in Germany about Colō. The second is like Dande[1]lyon, it groweth in many myddowes in Germany. I thynke it maye be founde also in Englande. It maye be called in englishe lesse Hauke weede.

Hippoglossum.

Hippoglossum is called of the Poticaries and the Herbaries of Germany and Italy Vuularia, in duche Zaflinkraut. I haue not sene it in England. It is called of some writers Laurus alixandrina. It maye be called in english Tonge Laurel because it hath litle leaues lyke tonges growyng out of the greater leafe, whiche is lyke a Laurel leafe. It is manifestly hote.

Hirundinaria.

Hirundinaria called in greeke Chelidonion is of .ij. kyndes. The one kinde, that is the greater, is called in englishe Selēdine, in duch Schelwurtz, in french Chelidoine or Esclere. It groweth in hedges in the spring & hath a yealowe iuce. The second kynde called in latine Chelidonium minus, is called in englishe Fygwurt, it groweth vnder the shaddowes of ashe trees. It is one of the fyrst herbes that hath floures in the spring. Celendine is hote & dry in the thyrd degree. Hirundinaria minor is hote in the fourth degree.

Hordeum.

[2] Hordeum called in greeke Crithe, in englishe Barley, in duche Gerst, in frenche Orge, it is of diuerse kyndes. The fyrste kinde is called in latine Hordeum distichum is englishe Barley. The seconde kynde is called in latin Hordeum tetrastichum, in englishe Byg Barley or beare, or byg alone. Thys kynde groweth muche in the North countrey. The thyrde kynde is called in latin Hordeum Hexastichum, I haue not sene thys kynde in Englande, but ofte.

[1] D v. [2] D v, back.

tymes in high Germany, wherefore it maye be called in englishe duch Barley. The fourth kynde is called of Galene in the greeke tonge, Gymnochrithon, in latin Hordeum nudum, of other some Hordeum mundum. It maye be called in englishe wheate Barley because it hath no mo Huskes on it thē wheat hath. It groweth in Italy.

Hordeum murinum.

Hordeum murinum, whiche Plenie[1] calleth also Phenicea semeth to be in Dioscorides Phenix, as touchynge the name, but in the thynge they seme somewhat to vary, for Phenicea or Hordeum murinum of Plenie, is the wal Barley, whiche groweth on mud walles. Phenix Dioscoridis semeth to be the herbe which is called in Cābrigshire Way bent. It is like vnto barlei in the eare.

[2] *Hyacinthus.*

Hyacinthus verus groweth plentuously in the mount Appēnine. The cōmune Hyacinthus is muche in Englande about Syon and Shene, and it is called in Englishe crowtoes, and in the North partes Crawtees. Some vse the rootes for glue.

Hyosiris.

Hyosiris is a litle rough herbe like Dandelyon, lesse than litle Haukweede. It groweth in baron groundes & in sandy diches.

Hypericon.

Hypericon is called of barbarus writers Fuga demonum, in englishe saynt Iohans wurte or saynt Iohans grasse, in duch saynt Iohans kraut. It groweth cōmunely in al places of Englāde, & especially in woddes.

Hissopus.

Hissopus is called in englishe Hysope, in duch Ispe, in french Dehysope.[3] Hysope groweth in gardines onely, in Englande as far as I haue sene.

[1] Plinie. [2] D vj. [3] [de hysope.]

Iasme.

Iasminū otherwise called Iasme, is caled in englishe Gethsamyne, in frenche Iasmin. It groweth communely in gardines bout London.

Iberis.

Iberis otherwyse named Kardamantike [1] groweth plentuously in Germany aboute Bon where as it is called Besemkraute. It groweth in greate plentie in east Freselande aboute the sea bankes. Fuchsius taketh the herbe which I take for Iberis, to be Thlaspi secundum.

Intubus.

Intubus whiche is named in greeke Seris, is of two sortes. The one is called Intubus hortensis, and the other is called Intybus syluestris. Intybus hortensis is of two sortes, the one is called Endyue, or whyte Endyue, & the other is called gardine Succory. Intybus syluestris is of two sortes, the one is called in latin Cichorium, and in englishe Succory or hardewes, and the other is called of Theophrastus Aphaca, of Plinie Hedypnois, in englishe Dan de lyon or priestes crowne, in duche Pfaffenblat, it groweth euery where. These kyndes are colde and dry aboute the seconde degree.

Inula.

Inula is called in greeke Helenion, in englishe Alecampane, or Elecampane, in duch Alantz wartz, in frenche, and in the Poticaries shopped [2] Enula cāpana. It is hote and dry in the seconde degree.

Irio.

Irio is named in greeke Erisimō, in en[3]glishe wynter cresse, it groweth about townes and aboute water sydes, but not where as the water cometh, as watercresse doeth. The Coloners cal this herbe winter cersse.[4]

[1] D vj, back. [2] [shoppes.] [3] D vij. [4] Kersse.

Juglans.

Juglans called also Nux regia, & in greeke Carya Basilica is called in english a walnut tree, in duche Ein nosz baume, in french Vng noier.

Juncus odoratus.

Juncus odoratus sive rotundus, is called in greeke Schenos, in englishe squinant, in duche Kamelhewe, in the Poticaries shoppes Squinantum. It is measurably hote and byndynge.

Iuniperus.

Juniperus is called in greke Arceuthos, in englishe ieneper or iuniper, in duche Kekholterbaume, in frenche Geneure. It groweth muche in Germany and in many places of Englande also. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degree.

Labrusca.

Labrusca which is called in greeke Ampelos agria or Omphax, is of two sortes, the one kynde is so wylde that it hath onely floures and goeth no further, and thys is called Enāthe. The other hath floures and also litle grapes. I haue sene of both the sor[1]tes plē-tuously in Italy in diuerse places, by the floude Padus, and in highe Almany also. It may be called in englishe a wild vine.

Lactuca.

Lactuca called in greeke Thridax, in englishe Lettis, in duch Lattich, in french Vug laictue, is of diuerse sortes. One is called in latin Lactuca capitata, and in english Cabbage lettis, an other is called in latin Lactuca sessilis, in englishe spredynge Lettis. The thyrde sorte is called in latin Lactuca syluestris, in englishe greene Endyue, the Poticaries haue longe abused thys herbe for right Endyue, but they haue bene deceyued. It is measurably colde and moyst.

[1] D vij, back.

Lagopus.

Lagopus called also Logopyros groweth much amōg the corne, it hath a rough toppe lyke Doune, and leaues lyke a Clauer, wherfore it maye be named in englishe rough Trifoly or harefote, the duch mē cal it, Katzenklee, the french men Pede de leure. It dryeth manifestly.

Lamium.

Lamium called also Vrtica iners and Anonium, is named in englishe dead nettle or whyte nettle, in duche Weiszneslen, in frēch Ortie morte, it groweth cōmōly in hedges.

Lampsana.

[1] Lampsana Plinij, semeth to be the weede that we cal communely in englishe wylde Cole, and in other places Carlocke, it groweth cōmunely amonge the corne. Dioscorides describeth one wyth smouther leaues, whiche I haue sene in Bonony and in Colon also.

Larix.

Larix or larex groweth in the highest toppes of the Alpes higher then the firres do, the duch mē cal Laricem ein larchen baume, the frenche men cal it Dularge.[2] It maye be called in englishe a Larche tree.

Laserpitium gallicum.

Laserpitium gallicum as Ruellius iudgeth, is the herbe called of the Herbaries Angelica, but I rather holde wyth Fuchsius whiche sayeth that the herbe, whiche englishe mē call Pillitorie of Spayne, the duch men Meisterwurtz, the Herbaries Osturtium and magistrancia, is Laserpitium gallicum, for the leaues of it are lyke vnto Perseley.

Lathyris.

Lathyris is called in englishe communely Spourge, in duch Sprynkorner, in frēch Espurge. It is called of some Esula maior.

[1] D viij.

[2] [du large.]

Thys kynde of Spurge hath swete seedes as witnes Dioscorides and Plinie.

[1] *Lauer.*

Lauer or Sion is called of some englishe men Bellragges, of other some yealowe watercresses. Howe be it there is an other herbe lyke Rocket whiche groweth in the waters and brokes which is the ryght watercresse. Yealowe water cresse groweth in water sydes and in sprynges & wel heades.

Laurus.

Laurus is called in englishe a Baye tree or a Laurel tree, in greeke Daphne, in duche a Lorber baume, in french Vng laurier. Bay trees are cōmune in gardines in the South parte of Englande, but they are very skarse in Germany. It is vehemently hote & drye.

Lens.

Lens is named in greeke Phacos, in englishe Lentil, in duche Linses, in french Lentille. Lentilles are sowen in corne fieldes and growe as Tares do.

Lens palustris.

Lens palustris called in greeke Phacos epiton teimatō, is called in englishe Duckes meate or water Lētilles, in duch wasser linse.

Lentiscus.

Lentiscus is called in greeke Schinos, in duche Mastix baume, in french Lentisque, I neuer sawe it sauynge onely in Italy. It maye be called in englishe Mastike tree.

[2] *Lepidium.*

Lepidium is wel knowen in Englande and is called wyth a false name Dittany, duche men cal it Pfefferkraut, it groweth in Morpeth in Northumberlande by a water called Wanspeke in great plētie

[1] D viij, back. [2] E j.

alone without any settyng or sowyng. It is hote in the fourth degree.

Libanotis.

Libanotis called in latin Rosmarinus is of .iij. kyndes, where we haue none sauyng only Rosmarinum Coronarium, which we cal in englishe Rosmary, whiche groweth plentuously in gardines in Englande. It is hote in the seconde[1] and dry in the fyrst.

[*Lichen.*]

Lichen is called in englise Liuerwurte, in duch Steinliberkraut, in french Hepatique, the Poticaries cal it Hepaticā. It groweth vpon stones and moyst groundes, & where as the sunne cometh not.

Ligusticum.

Ligusticum or Libysticum groweth neither in England nor Germany that euer I could see or heare tel of. I haue sene it in Italy, but no where els. It maye be called in englishe Lumbardy Louage, it is manifestly hote.

Ligustrum.

Ligustrum is called in greke Cypros, in [2] englishe Prim print or priuet, though Eliote more boldely then lernedly, defēded the contrary as I shal prove in my latin herbal when it shal be set fourth.

Lilium.

Lilium is named in greke Crinon, in englishe a Lily, in duche Ein gilgen, in french Vng Lis.

Limonium.

Limonium named of the Herbaries Pyrola, is named in duch wintergrowē,[3] it groweth in woddes in Germany in great plētie, and in an Iland of east Freseland called Nordeney. It maye be called in englishe wyntergrene.

[1] Add degree. [2] E j, back. [3] Wintergrune.

Linum.

Linum is called in englishe Flax, lyne or lynte, in duche Flachs, in frenche du lyne.

Lithospermon.

Lithospermon is called of the Herbaries Milium solis, in englishe Grummel, but it shoulde be called Gray myle, in duch steensomē, in frenche Gre myl. It groweth plētuously aboute woddes and busshes.

Lolium.

Lolium is named in greke Ara,[1] in english Darnel, in duch Kuweitzē or Lolch, or dort in frēch. Some take cockel for lolio, but thei are far decyued as I shal declare at large [2] if God wil, in my latin herbal. Darnel groweth amonge the corne and the corne goeth out of kynde into Darnel.

Lotus vrbana.

Lotus vrbana called in greeke Lotos emeros is not growynge in Englande that euer I could spie. It groweth in Ferraria in the blacke friers gardine, and in clauēna, it is lyke cuckowes meate, but that it hath a yealowe floure. It maye be named in english gardine Clauer or gardine Trifoly.

Lotus syluestris.

Lotus syluestris is called in greke Lotus agrios, in duche stund kraute, in Freseland, wyt Nardus. It groweth muche in east Freselande in gardines, of thys kynde are the herbes whiche are called here in english Melilotes. Thys herbe groweth nowe in Syon gardine. It maye be called in english wylde lote.

Lupus salictarius.

Lupus salictarius is named in greeke Bryon, in englishe hoppes, in duche hopfen in frenche Hupelon. Hoppes do growe by hedges and busshes both set and vnset.

[1] Aera. [2] E ij.

Lycopsis.

Lycopsis Dioscoridis semeth to be vnto Ruellius, and to diuerse other learned men Cynaglossa, of the Poticaries which is cal[1]led in englishe Houndestonge, & after my iudgemente the description in al poyntes agreeth wel sauyng that there is no mention made of the burres in the toppes.

Lycopus.

Lycopus is called of the commune Herbaries Cardiaca, in englishe Motherwurt, in duche Hertzgespan, in frenche Agri palma. It groweth in hedges & about walles.

Lysimachia.

Lysimachia is of two sortes. The one is described of Dioscorides, and it hath a yealowe floure. Some cal it Lycimachiam luteam, it groweth by the Temes syde beside Shene, it may be called in englishe yealow Lousstryfe or herbe Wylowe. The other kynde is described of Plinie, and it is called Lysimachia purpurea, it groweth by water sydes, also and maye be called in englishe red loosstryfe, or purple losestryfe.

Malua.

Malua is called in greeke Malache, in englishe a Mallowe or a Mallo. Malua is deuided into Maluam hortensē and syluestrem. Malua hortēsis is of two kindes. The one is called alone in greeke Malache in englishe Holyoke, and of thys sort is the iagged mallowe. The other kynde as Plinie sayeth is called in greeke Molloche, or [2]malope, it is called in englishe french Mallowe. Malua syluestris is of .ij. sortes. The one is called in latin Malua syluestris, in greeke Malache Chersaia, in englishe a wylde Mallowe, in duche Halen pappel, in frenche Malue sauage. The other kynde is called of Dioscorides Althea & Hibiscus, of Plinie Aristalthea, of Galene Anadendron, of Etius Dendromalache, in englishe marrishe Mallowe.

[1] E ij, back. [2] E iij.

Mandragoras.

Mādragoras is called in english a Mādrage, Mādrag is wel knowen in Englād, & it groweth in diuerse gardines. The duch men cal it Alram. Mandrage is colde in the thyrde degree, but the Apples haue some heate in them.

Marrubium.

Marrubium is called in greeke Prasion, in englishe Horehound, in duch Wesen[1] Audorn, in french Du marrubium, it groweth aboute townes and villages. It is hote in the seconde degree and dry in the thyrde.

Medica.

I haue not sene Medicā growe in Englād, wherefore I knowe no englishe name that it hath. It hath leaues like a clauer and horned cods wherein it hath sede somthynge facioned lyke Fenegreeke. Therefore it maye be cal[2]led in englishe horned Clauer or snail Trifoly because the coddes are so wrythen in agayne as a water snayle or saynte corniliusses horne. It groweth in many places of Italy.

Malus.

Malus is named in greke Melea, in englishe an Apple tree, in duche Ein Opfel baume, in french Vn pommier.

Malus medica.

Malus medica otherwise called Malus Assyria, or Citrus is called an Orenge tree and vnder the name of Citrus are conteyned both Limones & also Cytrones & Orēges. These trees growe in Spayne and Italy.

Malus Cotonea.

Malus Cotonea is called in greeke Melea Cydomos, in englishe a Quince tree, in duch Kuttē baume or ein quiddē baume, in frenche Vn Coignier.

[1] Witen.

[2] E iij, back.

Malus Persica.

Malus Persica is called in greeke Melea Persice, in englishe a Peche tree, in duch Ein pfersike baume, in french vn Perchier.

Malus punica.

Malus Punica is called in greeke Roia in englishe a Pomgranat tree, in duche Ein Granat baume, in french Vng Pomier des granades, Pomgranat trees growe plen[1]tuously in Italy and in Spayne, and there are certayne in my Lordes gardine at Syon, but their fruite cometh neuer vnto perfection. The poticaries cal the fruite of this tree Pomum granatum.

Malus armeniaca.

Malus armeniaca is called in Greeke, Melea armeniace, in highe duche Land ein amarel baume, in the dioses of Colō kardumelker baume, in frēch Vng abricottier, and some englishe mē cal the fruite au Abricɔk. Me thynke seinge that we haue very fewe of these trees as yet, it were better to cal it, an hasty Peche tree because it is lyke a pech and it is a great whyle rype before the pech trees, wherfore the fruite of thys tree is called malum precox. There are in Colō great plentie of hasty peche trees.

Melfrugum.

Melfrugum named in greeke Meleas, sitos groweth muche in Germany besyde Bon, and that alwayes amonge the corne it is very lyke the commune Melilote, but that it hath whyte floures. It maye be called in englishe whyte melilote.

Mentha.

Mentha is called in greeke Ediosmos, in englishe Mynte, in duche muntzen, in french de la ment, Mynt is cōmō inough in [2]al countreis. Mynte is hote in the thyrde degree.

[1] E iiij. [2] E iiij, back.

Menthastrum.

Menthastrum is called in greeke Ediosmos agrios, in englishe wylde mynte, it groweth in watery places wyth a rounde leafe & thycke with a longe eare in the top.

Mercurialis.

Mercurialis is called in greeke Ermoupoa or Linozostis, in englishe Mercury, in duche Recroute and Bingelkraute, in frēch mercuriallo. The herbe whiche is cōmunely called in englishe mercury hath nothyng to do wyth mercurialis, whereof I spake nowe. Let the Poticaries vse thys mercury and let the commune mercury alone. Mercury is as cōmune about Colon in the gardines, as any weede is commune in gardines in England. It is hote and dry in the fyrste degre.

Mespilus.

Mespilus called in greeke mespile, is of two sortes, the one hath three stones in the fruite, and that kynde is not wyth vs. The other kynde hath in the fruite, fyue stones, and thys kynde is commune in Englande, and it is called in englishe a medler tree or an open ars tree.

Meum.

[1]Meum called of the grecians Meon and Meion is called of the Poticaries Meu, in duch Bearwurtz. Some Poticaries in Anwerpe vse thys herbe for Peucedano and so they cal it. I neuer sawe thys herbe in Englande sauynge once at saynte Oswarldes where as the inhabiters called it Speknel, it groweth in greate plentie eighte myle aboue Bon in a fielde besyde Slyde in Germany. It may be called in englishe mewe or duche Dyl. The rootes are hote in the thyrde degree and dry in the seconde.

Milium.

Milium is called in greeke Cegchros, & Piston, in duch Hirsz, in french Du millet. I haue not sene it in Englande, but very

[1] E v.

muche in high Germany. It maye be called in englishe Hirse or millet.

Milium indicum.

Milium indicum is nowe muche sowen in Italy, and it is in some gardines in Germany where as it is called turkishe corne, and some cal it in Englande wheate of turkey. Howe be it there is an other thynge that is the true turkish wheate, it were better to cal it after my iudgemēt turkish millet.

Morus.

Morus is called in greeke morea, in english a mulbery tree, in duch maulberbaum [1]in french murier, it groweth in diuerse gardines in Englande.

Myrica.

Myrica, otherwyse named tamarix, and of the Herbaries Tamariscus is named in duche tamariske, in frenche tameris. I dyd neuer see thys tree in Englande, but ofte in high Germany, and in Italy. The Poticaries of Colon before I gaue them warning vsed for thys, the bowes of vghe, & the Poticaries of London vse nowe for thys quik tree, the scholemaisters in Englande haue of longe tyme called myricā heath, or lyng, but so longe haue they bene deceyued al together. It maye be called in englishe, Tamarik.

Myrrhis.

Myrrhis is called in Cābrygeshyre casshes, in other places mockecheruel, in duche wilder Peterlin, in frenche Persil de asne. It groweth in hedges in euery countrey, but the best that euer I sawe was in Germany besyde Bon.

Myrtus.

Myrtus is called in greeke myrrine, in english a myrtle tree, or a myrt tree, in frēch meurte. Myrt trees growe in great plentie in Italy in the mount Appenine besyde Bonony. Some abuse a litle

[1] E v, back.

shrub called Gal[1] in englishe, whiche groweth in fennes and waterish mores for myrto, but they are far deceyued.

Napus.

Napus is named in greeke Bounias, in duche Stekruben, in french Rauonet or naueau, I haue hearde sume cal it in englishe a turnepe, and other some a naued or nauet, it maye be called also longe Rape or nauet gentle, as a rape hath a round roote, so hath a nauet a longe roote and somthynge yealowishe. Thys herbe groweth plentuously at Andernake in Germany.

Narcissus.

Narcissus is of diuerse sortes. There is one wyth a purple floure, whiche I neuer sawe, & an other wyth a white floure, which groweth plẽtuously in my Lordes gardine in Syon, and it is called of diuerse, whyte Laus tibi, it maye be called also whyte daffadyl. Plenie[2] maketh mention of a kynde called Narcissus herbaceus, whiche is after my iudgement our yealowe daffodyl.

Nardus.

Nardus is named in greeke Nardos, in englishe Spyknarde, the Potecaries name it Spicam Nardi, it groweth not in Europa that I haue heard tel of. It is hote in the fyrst degree and dry in the seconde.

[3] *Nardus celtica.*

Nardus celtica, otherwyse called Saliunca, is in great plentie growyng in the alpes. The Germanes cal it mariend magdalene kraut, it may be called in englishe frẽch spiknarde, when the indish spiknard is olde and dusty and rotten, it is better to vse thys in medicines then it.

Nasturtium.

Nasturtium is called in greeke Cardamon, in englishe Cresse or Kerse, in duche Cresuch, in frenche Cresson, Aleuois, and

[1] E vj. [2] Plinie. [3] E vj, back.

nasuorte. Cresses growe no where, but in gardines. It is drye and hote in the fourth degree after Averrois.

Nerion.

Nerion otherwyse called Rhododendrō, and Rhododaphne, is named in duch Olāder, in frenche Rosage. I neuer sawe it but in Italy. It maye be called in englishe Rose bay tree or rose Laurel. This tree is named of some oleander.

Nux castanea.

Nux castanea is called in greeke Castanon, in englishe a Chesnut tree, in duch Castenē, in frēch, Vng Chastagne. Chesnuttes growe in diuerse places of Englande. The maniest that I haue sene was in Kent.

Nymphea.

[1]Nymphea is also named in greeke nymphaia, & madonais & is called in english water Roses, & some wyth the Potecaries cal it nenufar. The duch mē cal thys herbe Seeblumen. Boeth the kyndes of water Roses growe in standyng waters.

Ocymum.

Ocymum is called in englishe Basyl, in duche Basilien, in frenche du basilike, the Poticaries cal it Basilicon. It groweth in Englande onely in gardines. It is hote in the seconde degree.

Oenanthe.

Oenanthe is called boeth of the Herbaries and of al our countrey men Filipendula, in duch Rotensteynbrech. Some say that the same herbe is called Phellandryon in Plinie. Filipendula groweth in great plentie beside Syon & Shene in the middowes.

Olea.

Olea or oliua is called in greeke Elaia, in englishe an Olyue

[1] E vij.

tree, in duche Ein olbeaume, in french Vng oliuerier. Oliue trees growe plentuously in Italy.

Olus atrum.

Olus atrum is called in greeke Hyposelinon, in english Alexāder, in duch schwartz, Petersily or grosse eppich, in frenche meicherō or Alexādry. Some poticaries though [1] falsly, cal it Petroselinum macedonicum.

Opulus.

Opulus is a tree commune in Italy & Germany, but I haue not sene it that I remembre in Englande. It is called in frenche as Gesnere sayeth opier, and so maye it be also called in englishe tyl we fynde a better name.

Origanum.

Origanum is called in englishe organ, howe be it I neuer sawe the trewe organ in England. I haue sene diuerse times organe whiche grewe in Candy, muche hotter then thys our commune organ is, whiche is called origanum syluestre in latin, and in some places in England wylde mergerum. It is hote and dry in the thyrde degree.

Orminum.

Orminum is called in english Clarie, in duche Scharlach, in french oruali, howe be it the description of Dioscorides doeth not in al poyntes agree, some cal thys herbe sclareā. Orminū syluestre is supposed to be the herbe, whiche is called oculus Christi.

Ornithigalum.

Ornithigalum is called in Colon Hondes vllich, but I can not tel howe that it is called in englishe, for I neuer sawe it in Englande, sauyng onely besyde Shene herde by the Temmes syde, howe be it after the fo[2]lowynge of the duche tonge it may be called dogleke or dogges onion.

[1] E vij, back. [2] E viij.

Orobanche.

Orobanche is so rare an herbe in Englande, that I neuer sawe it in al Englande, but in Northumberlande, where as it was called newe chappel floure. It may be of his propertie called Chokeweede, because it destroyeth and choketh the herbes that it tyeth and claspeth wyth his roote. It is colde and dry in the fyrst degree.

Oryza.

Oryza is called in english Ryse, in duch and french ryze. Ryse groweth plentuously in watery myddowes betwene Myllane and Pauia.

Osyris.

Osyris or osyrias groweth plentuously in Englande, but I do not remember what name it hath. If it haue no name it maye be called in englishe Lynary or todes flax, for the Poticaries cal it Linariam, and the duch cal it Krotenflaks.

Oxyacantha.

Oxyacantha is called in englishe as it is named of the poticaries berberes. Of some, pipriges, in duch Sanrich, in frenche Espineniuet, or de Berberis. Berberies growe wylde in the hedges and woddes in Ger[1]many, but in Englande onely in gardines.

Oxyphenix.

Oxyphenix is called of the Poticaries Tamarindus, and it maye be called in englishe a tamarinde. I neuer sawe the tree it selfe, but the fruite alone. It is colde in the thyrde and dry in the seconde degree.

Oxys.

Oxys is called in English Allelua, Cockowes meate, and wod sorel, in duche Hasen ampfer. in frenche payne de Coquu. It groweth in woddes aboute tree rootes and amonge busshes.

[1] E viij, back.

Peonia.

Peonia is also named in greeke Glicyside, it is called in englishe peony or pyony, in duch peonienrose, in french penoisne and pinoine. Peony the female groweth in euery countrey, but I neuer sawe the male sauing only in Anwerp. Peony roote is hote in the fyrst and dry in the thyrde degree.

Palma.

Palma is called in greeke phenix, in english a Date tree, in duch Ein dattel baume, in french Ung arbri dict palme. I neuer saw any perfit date tree yet, but onely a litle one that neuer came to perfection. Date trees growe in Asia in great plentie, but none in Europa, whiche brynge furth any fruite.

[1] *Panicum.*

Panicum is called in greeke Elymos or melinos, in duche Fenike, in french paniz. I haue not sene it in Englande, sauyng in my Lordes gardine at Syon, but it may be called Panike, it groweth in Italy and in high Almany in the fieldes.

Papauer.

Papauer is called in greeke Mecon, in englishe Poppy or Chesboul, in duch magsom or mausom,[2] in french du pauot. It groweth sowen in gardines.

Papauer erraticum.

Papauer erraticū is called in greeke Roias, in englishe Redcornrose or wylde popy, in duche wilde man, korne rosen, or klapper rosen.

Papauer corniculatum.

Papauer corniculatum is called in greke mecoon ceratites, in englishe horned poppy or yealow poppy, in duch Gaelmā. It

[1] F i. [2] Mansom.

groweth in Douer clyffes, and in many other places by the sea syde. It is cold in the furth degree.

Papyros.

Papyrus groweth not in Englande, it hath the facion of a greate Docke. I haue sene it diuerse tymes in Anwerp, wherein was suga$_r$ and diuerse other marchaundise wrap[1]ped. It maye be called in englishe water paper, or herbe paper.

Parthenium.

Parthenium after the mynde of Hermolaus, Ruellius and diuerse other lerned mē, is the herbe which is called in barbarus latin Matricaria, in english feuerfew, in duch Mater, whose iudgemēt I rather alowe in this matter, then the iudgement of Fuchsius whiche would Parthenium to be stynkyng maydweede.

Pastinaca.

Pastinaca is called in greeke Staphilinos in englishe a Carot, in duche pasteney, in frenche Cariottes. Carettes growe in al countreis in plentie.

Peplis.

Peplis groweth by the sea syde, not far from Venice. It is very like vnto wartwort but that it is shorter. thicker and spred vpon the grounde. It may be called in english sea wartwurt.

Peplum.

I neuer sawe peplum but once in Bonony, it had litle smal leaues lyke tyme, and in other facion lyke spourge, wherfore it may be called spourge tyme in englishe, tyl we cā fynde a better name.

Periclymenum.

[2]Periclymenum is called of the herbaries and poticaries Caprifolium and Matrisylua, in english wod bynde and Honysuccles, in.

[1] F i, back. [2] F ij.

duch walt gylgē, in frēch Cheure fuelle. Wodbyne, is commune in euery wodde.

Personata.

Personata is called in greeke Arceion or prosopion, in english a Bur, in duche grosse kletten, in frenche Gletteron or Gluteron. The Herbaries cal it Lappam maiorem. It groweth cōmōly about townes and villages.

Petasites.

Petasites is called in the South partes of Englande a Butter bur, in the North, it is called about Morpeth Eldeus[1], the duch cal it pestilentz kraute. It groweth in broke sydes and in moyste middowes whiche are ouerflowen some tyme wyth the water. It dryeth in the thyrde degree.

Petroselinum.

Petroselinum named in latine Apium saxatile is not our cōmune persely, as many haue beleued, but it is an other herbe, as I do thynke, whiche is called in some places of Italy Imperatoria. Whiche may be called in englishe stone persely or Lumberdy parsely. I neuer sawe it in England neither in Gernany, sauynge onely dry, I proued oftē in Germany, but I coulde neuer make [2]the seede growe there. For lacke of thys mē maye vse the seede of pilletory of Spayne called masterwurt, or the seede of Angelica. Stone perseley hath seede hote and drye in the thyrde degree.

Peucedanum.

Peucedanum is called in duch harstrang it groweth plentuously in Germany beside Erensfielde ouer agaynste Byng, and also in the middowes beside Mence, called other wyse Maguncia.

Phalaris.

Phalaris is founde in many places of Italy. It hath seede like Panicum, wherfore it maye be called in englishe petie panicke,

[1] [Eldens.]

[2] F ij, back.

or because it is partly lyke grasse and partly lyke corne, it maye be called grasse corne.

Phasiolus.

Phasiolus otherwyse called Dolichos, maye be called in englishe longe peasen or faselles, in duche it is called Welshe bonem or faeselen, in frenche phaseoles. Faselles grow in great plētie in Italy about Pauia.

Phu.

Phu is called in englishe setwal, of other some Capones tayle, in duche Garten baldriane, in frenche Vertentrete. The poticaries in Germany cal it Valerianam. There are two other kyndes of Valeriane besyde [1]thys. Of the whiche, the one is growing about water sydes, and in the moyst plasshes and in morish groundes, and it is called in englishe wylde Valerian. The other kynde is called Valeriana greca, and thys is oure commune Valerian that we vse agaynste cuttes wyth a blewe floure.

Phyllitis.

Phyllitis as Cordus iudgeth, is the herbe whiche we cal in englishe Hartes tonge, the duch cal Hirtzē zumgē, the french mē Lang de Cerfe, the poticaries Linguā ceruinam. To whose iudgemente I rather assent, then to Ruellius & Fuchsius. Hartes tonge groweth in welles and olde walles.

Picea.

Picea is called in greeke as Theodore Gaza turneth, pitys, & after Ruellius peuce and it is called in duch rottē Dan, wherfore it maye be called in englishe a red firre tree.

Pinus.

Pinus as Theodore translateth, is called in greeke Peuce, in englishe a pyne tree, in duch Ein forthen, in french Vng pin. Pines growe fayrest in gardines. There groweth one fayre one in Richmund Pine nuttes are hote and drye.

[1] F iij.

Piperitis.

Piperitis called also Siliquastram after [1]the iudgemente of Fuchsius is the Herbe whiche is called in englishe Indishe peper, in duche indisshouer pfefer. If thys herbe be not it that it is takē for, the yealowe seedes whiche oughte to be whyte do onely hynder. The herbe groweth in certeyne gardines in Englande.

Pistacia.

Pistacia are called of the 'poticaries Fistica, they may be called in english Fistikes or Festike nuttes. I neuer sawe the Fistike tre sauing only in Bonony, the leaues were somthyng rounde and ful of red spottes.

Pisum.

Pisum is called in greeke Lecithos, in english a pease, in duch Erbes, or Erwiten, in frenche Pois. They growe communely in the fieldes.

Pityusa.

Pityusa is called of some Herbaries Esula minor, and in englishe Spourge, but it oughte to be called litle Spourge, or Lint-spourge, for it hath smal leaues like Flax, or an other herbe called Linaria, whereby the one is ofte taken for the other, but the difference is knowen by thys verse. Esula lactescit, Linaria lac dare nescit. The other kinde of this whiche groweth almoste into the heighte of a smal tree, groweth a myle [2]beneth Colon in a watery closse whiche is ofte ouerflowen wyth the Rhene. It maye be called in englishe, Spourge gyant.

Plantago.

Plantago is called in greeke Arnoglossos. There are two sortes of Plantaginis, the one is called in englishe alone Plantaine or waybread, or great waybread. The other is called Rybwurte, or Rybgrasse, and of some Herbaries Lancea lata. They are cold and dry in the seconde degree.

[1] F iij, back. [2] F iiij.

Platanus.

Platanus is called in englishe a playne tree, in frēch playne. I neuer saw any plaine tree in Englande sauing once in Northumberlande besyde Morpeth, and an other at Barnwel Abbey besyde Cambryge.

Polium.

I haue sene Polium of two sortes, the one had hore leaues with the figure of time, and the other had leaues lyke wyld Tyme, but they were a greate dele lōger and greater. Polium maye be called in englishe Poly. The fyrst kynde dyd I see in Italy. The second in the Alpes of Rhetia beside Cure. It is hote in the second and dry in the third.

Polygonatum.

Polygonatū is called of Herbaries Sigillum Solomonis, in englishe Scala celi, [1]in duch wisz wurtz. It maye be called in englishe white wurte, it groweth plentuously in the woddes of Gērmany, but I neuer sawe it out of a gardine in Englande.

Polygonum.

Polygonum is called in latine Sanguinaria. There are two kindes of Polygonū, the former kinde is called in englishe knotgrasse, or swyne grasse, in duche Weggrasz wegdrat or wegtede, in frenche de la corrigiole. The seconde kynde, whiche is called Polygonum femina is called in Englishe thycke Shauegrasse, or short Shaue grasse. The firste kynde groweth in highe wayes, the seconde kynde groweth in many places by water sides, & some time amōg the corne. Knotgrasse is colde in the seconde degree.

Populus.

Populus is of two kyndes, the fyrste kynde is called in greeke Leuce, in latin Populus alba, in englishe whyte Popler or white Esptree, in duch wisz sarbach. Thys kynde is commune about the bankes of the floude Padus. The seconde kynde is called in

[1] F iiij, back.

Greeke Argeiros, in englishe alone, a popler, or an Asp tree, or a blacke popler.

Porrum.

Porrum is named in greeke prason, in englishe a Leke, in duche Ein lauch, in frenche [1]Vng porreau. Besyde the commune Leke there are two other kyndes, the one is called in latine porrum sectiuum, in englishe a frenche Leke. The other kynde is called in greeke Ampelo prason, in latine porrum syluestre, in duch wyld Lauch. I neuer sawe thys kynde but in certeyne closes in Germany aboute Bon. Lekes are hote in the fourth degree.

Potamogeton.

Potamogeton is called in duche Samkraute, it maye be named in englishe Pondplantayne, or swymmynge plantayne, because it swymmeth aboue pondes and standyng waters.

Portulaca.

Portulaca is called in english purcellaine. in greeke Andrachne, in duch Burgel greusel, and in neither[2] land purcellane, in french porcellina.

Prunus.

Prunus is called in greeke Coccimelea, in englishe a plum tree, in duche ein pslaumen baume, in frenche Vun prunier. Prunus syluestris is called in english a slo tree, or a sle tree.

Psyllium.

Psyllium is called in duch psilien kraut, in french herbe puces or herbe a pulce, it gro[3]weth plentuously in Italy and in certeyne gardines in Germany. It may be called in english Flewurte. Flewurt is colde in the seconde degree, and is in a meane tempre in dryinge and moyst makyng.

Pulegium.

Pulegium is called in greeke Glechoon, in englishe Penyryal or

[1] F v. [2] Nether.] [3] F v, back.

puddyng grasse, in duche poley, in french du pouliote. Peny ryal groweth in suche diches and watery places as are ful of water in wynter, and are dyred[1] vp in the begynnyng of Summer.

Pyrus.

Pyrus is called in greeke Apios, in englishe a Peare tree, in duche ein byrbaume, in frenche Vng poprier.

Quercus.

Quercus is named in greeke Drys, in english an Oke or an Eke tree, in duche ein eich baume, in frenche vng Chesne.

Quinquefolium.

Quinquefolium is called in greke Pentaphyllon, in english Cynkfoly or fyue fyngred grasse, in duche Funffynger kraute, in frenche quinte fuele. Cynkfoly is commune in al places.

Radicula.

Radicula called otherwyse Lanaria, is called in greeke struthion, and of the com[2]mune Herbaries it is called Saponaria and Herba fullonum, it groweth in certeine gardines of Germany, but I neuer sawe it in Englād, therfore I know no englishe name for it. Howebeit, if we had it here, it myghte be called in english sopewurt or skowrwurt. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degree.

Radix.

Radix is called in greeke Raphanos, in englishe a radice or radishe, in duche rattich, in frenche raforte. There are two kindes of radice, the one is the commune radice wyth the longe roote, and that is called in latine Radix Cleonea and algidēsis radix. The other kynde hath a rounde roote lyke a rape, and thys is called radix Beotia and radix Syriaca. The former kynde groweth communely in Englande, but I haue sene the seconde kynde no where els sauynge onely in high Almany, thys maye be called in

[1 dryed.] [2 F vj.]

englishe, an Alman radice, or rape radice. Radice is hote in the thyrde degree and dry in the seconde.

Ranunculus.

Ranunculus is called in greeke Batrachion, in englishe Crowfote or a Gallande.[1] The kyndes of crowfote are al wel inough knowen sauyng the second, whiche if it be vnknowen, it maketh no matter, for it hath [2]more hurte then goodnesse in it.

Rapum.

Rapū or rapas[3] is called in greeke stroggyle, in englishe a rape, in duche ein ruben. Rapes are commune in al countreis.

Rhamnus.

Rhamnus groweth in the mount Appēnine aboue Bonony, it hath very sharppe prickes, rounde leaues and fruite lyke a litle buckeler. The inhabiters cal it there spinā Christi. Wherefore it maye be called in english Christes thorne, or buckeler thorne.

Rhus.

Rhus after Dioscorides is but of one kynde, but Galene in the boke of the compositiō of medicines according to the places nameth two kyndes, the one he calleth Culinaria, and the other Coriaria. Plinie maketh three kyndes of Rhois, of the whiche kyndes I knowe one certaynly, whiche is called of the Poticaries Sumache, and it maye be so called also in Englishe. I haue sene it growyng besyde Bonony in certeine gardines besyde the blacke frieres. I thinke that I knowe also Rhoa Coriariā, for I suppose that the shrubbe which the Italians about Bonony cal Scotonum and aboute Cremona cal Rhous, is Rhus Coriaria, for the Italians vse the same to tanne lether [4]wyth. Thys kynde dyd I firste see in Bonony afterwarde besyde Cremona, laste in the rockes besyde Lake de Come. Rhus is drye in the thyrde, and colde in the seconde degree.

[1] Golland. [2] F vj, back. [3] Rapa. [4] F vij.

Ricinus.

Ricinus is called in greeke Cici or Crotoon, in english Palma Christi, or ticke sede because it is lyke a tycke, it is called in duch wunden baume, kreutz baume and Zekken corner, in french Palma Christi. It groweth onely in gardines that I haue sene.

Rosa.

Rosa is called in greeke Rhodon, in english a Rose, in duch ein rosen, in french vne rose. It is cold and drye in the fyrst degree.

Rubia.

Rubia is called in greeke Erythrodanō, in englishe madder, in duche rot, in frenche Garance. Rubia groweth in diuerse places of Germany in the fieldes in greate plentie both set and vnset. Wilde madder groweth in diuerse wods of Germany, & in greatest plentie about Bon. It is hote in the seconde degree and dry in the thyrde.

Rubus.

Rubus siue sentis is called in greke Batos, in englishe a Bramble or a blacke bery bush, in duche ein bromber, in frenche ronce.

[1]*Rubus canis.*

Rubus canis is called in greeke Cynosbatos, in englishe a Brier tree or an Hep tree, in duche wylde rosen.

Rubus ideus.

Rubus ideus is called in greeke Batos idaia, in englishe raspeses or hyndberies, in duch hyndberen, in frenche framboise. Raspeses growe most plentuously in the woddes of east Freselande besyde Aurik, and in the mountaynes besyde Bon, they growe also in certayne gardines of Englande.

[1] F vij, back.

Rumex.

Rumex is called in greeke Lapathon, in english a Docke or a docken. There are .iiij. kyndes of Dockes. The fyrst kynde is called in greeke Oxylapathō, in english Waterdocke or sharpdocke. Thys is lesse then Pacience and wyth a sharper toppe or ende of the leafe, and groweth in diches & slowe runnyng waters, The second kynde is called Rumex satiuus, thys is called in barbarus latine Reubarbarum monachorū. The thirde kynde is the litle commune Docke. The fourth kinde called in greeke Oxalis. in barbarus latin Acetosa or Acidula, in englishe Sorel or sourdocke, in duche saur ampsfer.

[1]*Ruscus.*

Ruscus is called of the Poticeries Bruscum, in english buchers brome or Petigrue. Petigrue groweth in Kent wilde by hedge sydes, but it beareth no fruite as it doeth in Italy.

Ruta.

Ruta is called in greeke Peganon, in englishe and frenche, Rue and herbe grace, in duche Ruten. Rue is hote and drye in the seconde degree, but wylde Rue is hote and drye in the fourth degree.

Sabina.

Sabina is called in greeke Brathy, in englishe Sauyne, in duche seuinbaume, in frenche sauinera or du sauiner. Sauin groweth in many gardines in Englande. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degree.

Sambucus.

Sambucus or as some wryte Sabucus is called in greeke Acte, in englishe an Elder tree or a Boure tree, in duche Holde or Hollender, in frenche Vng Suseau.[2]

Salix.

Salix is called in greeke Itea, in english a wylow tree, a salowe

[1] F viij. [2] Sureau.]

tree or a saugh tree, in duch weidenbaume, in frēch Vng saulge. Salix as Columella wryteth is deuided into two principal kyndes the one is cal[1]led Perticalis, and the other is called Viminalis. Particalis salix is the greate Wylowe tree whyche hath longe roddes and staues growynge in it. Viminalis is an Osyer tree, suche as bryngeth furth roddes that baskettes are made of. Viminalis is of diuerse sortes, the fyrste is called salix greca, the seconde gallica, the thyrde sabina. Salix greca whiche is yealowe in coloure groweth in east Freselande aboute a Citie called Aurik. Salix gallica whiche hath red twigges groweth in many places of Englande. Salix sabina whiche is also called amerina groweth in Italy and in certeyne places of east Freselande.

Saluia.

Saluia is called in greeke Elelisphacos, in englishe sage or sauge, in duche salbey or selue, in french saulge. It heateth and somthynge stoppeth.

Satureia.

Satureia is called in greeke thymbra, in englishe saueray or sauery, in duch saturei, in frenche sarriette. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degree.

Satyrion.

Satyrion is very commune in Germany, and a certeyne ryghte kynde of the same groweth besyde Syon, it bryngeth furth [2]whyte floures in the ende of harueste, and it is called Lady traces. The great Satyrion may be called in englishe whyte satyrion or great satyrion. There is an other kynde of Satyrion whiche is called satyrion regale in latine, in duche Kreutzblumen, in frenche du satyrion royal. Thys maye be called in englishe satyrion Ryal or hand satyrion, because it is like a mannes hande in the roote. Satyrion is hote & very moyste.

Scandix.

Scandix groweth in Germany among the corne. The greatest

[1] F viij, back. [2] G i.

plētie of it that euer I sawe, was betwene Bon and Popelsdorp in a corne fielde. It may be called in english corne Cheruel. It is hote & dry in the thirde degree.

Sécale.

Secale is called in englishe Rye, in duche Roggen or rug, in frenche Segle. There is plentie inough of rye in al countreis, and no where more thē in Germany, that I wot of.

Scilla.

Scilla is named of the Poticaries squilla, in english a sea Onion, and in some places, a french Onyon, in duch Meusz Zwybeln. Squilles growe in the sea coste of Spayne in greate plentie. Scilla is hote in the seconde degree.

[1] *Scirpus.*

Scirpus siue Juncus is called in greeke Scoinos Eleos, in english a rishe or a rashe, in duche Bauchbint, in frenche Jonc.

Scordium.

Scordium groweth in diuerse places of Germany, & is solde at Franckeforde mart in greate plentie, & I heare saye that it groweth also besyde Oxforde. It is called in duche Wasser batenig, and it maye be called in englishe water Germander or Garleke Germander.

Scordotis.

Scordotis altera wherof Plinie maketh mention, is in leaues muche lyke a Nettle, but deaper endented wyth a foure squared stalke, and wyth a somthynge sharpe taste, it groweth aboute the Rhene syde. Some take thys for Verbena recta, but it hath no purple floures, wherfore they are deceyued. It maye be called in englishe banke Nettle.

Securidaca.

Securidaca called in greeke Edysaron and Pelecinos, is so

[1] G i, back.

vnknowen in Englād, and in Germany that I neuer sawe it in either of these regions, but I haue sene it in Italy dyuerse tymes, and it maye be called in englishe Axfiche or Hachetfiche, because the seede resembleth an Hatchet.

[1]*Sedum.*

Sedum is called in greke Aeizooon, and the fyrste kynde and moste spokē of, of writers, is called in englishe Housleke or syngrene. The seconde kynde is called in English thryft or stoncroppe. The thyrd kinde is called in Englishe Mouse tayle or litle stoncroppe, and in duche Maur pfeffer. Al these kyndes growe on walles and houses. It is colde in the thyrde degree.

Senecio.

Senecio is called in greke Erigeroon, in english Groundswel or Groundsel, in duch Gryntkraut, in frenche du Senesson.

Serpyllum.

Serpyllum called in greeke Ipryllon,[2] is of .ij. sortes. The one is called in latin serpyllum Hortense, and in englishe runnyng tyme. The seconde kynde is called in latine serpyllum syluestre, and in englishe wylde tyme. The one groweth in gardines & the other in sandy fieldes and bare groundes.

Sertula campana.

Sertula cāpana siue corona regia, is called in greeke Melilootos, in duch Guldenkle, in Welsher, steyncle, in french du Melilote. I neuer sawe the ryghte Melilote yet in England, but I haue sene the right Melilote which groweth in Italy, & hath seedes [3]in litle hornes. This herbe whiche ye vse in Englande for Melilote, is a kynde of Lotus syluestris. The ryght Melilote may be called in englishe Melilote, or right Melilote, or Lumberdy Melilote. Melilote is hote and dry en the fyrst degree.

[1] G ij. [2] Erpyllon. [3] G ij, back.

Sesama.

Sesamam dyd I neuer see in England, but I haue sene it in Italy, and it maye be called in englishe, sesame or oyle seede, for of al seede it is moste oylie.

Seseli massiliense.

Seseli massiliense is called in the Poticaries shoppes, siler montanum, it may be called in englishe, siler montayne. The seede of thys herbe is commune in euery Poticaries shoppe.

Siligo.

Siligo is not as the commune sorte of grammarians and phisicians suppose, the corne called in englishe Rye, and in duche Rog, but it is a kynde of ryghte wheate, as Columella and Plinie do testifie. Therfore let it be called in englishe lyght wheate.

Sideritis.

Sideritis prima, groweth vpon Colon walles and also in sandy groundes aboute Colon. It is called in duch Glyderant,[1] and may be called in englishe walsage or stoni[2]sage. Sideritis secunda, is moste lyke to Osmunde of the Poticaries, of al herbes that euer I sawe, and nothyng is contrary vnto the description sauynge onely the seedes. Sideritis tertia semeth to be the herbe called in englishe, herbe Roberte wyth the leaues lyke Colander.

Siliqua.

Siliqua is not as the commune sort take it for the shale onely of a peascod, or of such lyke pulse, but it is taken for a certeine tree, and fruite which is called in greeke Ceretia, or Ceratonia, in Italian Carobe, in duche saynte Iohans Brot. I met wyth certeyne Grecians whiche dwelled in Pelopeneso, that called it in their speache Xyloceraiō. It may be called in english a Carobe tree, and the fruite Carobes or Carobbeanes. I se in Colon one litle Carobe tree, and no where els that I remembre.

[1] Glideraut. [2] G iij.

Sinapi.

Sinapi is called in greeke sinepi, in englishe Mustarde, in duche senfe, in frenche Mustarde. It groweth in al countreis in plentie.

Sisaron.

Sisaron siue siser, is called in englishe a Persnepe, in duche grosse Zammoren, and also Pinsternach. Fuchsius rekoneth that [1] our skyrwort, or skyrwit is a kynde of siser. Persnepes, and skirwortes are commune in Englande.

Sison.

Sison called of other Sinō, is the herbe whose seede the Poticaries in Anwerp vse for Amonio. Ther groweth a kinde of this besyde Shene, and it maye be called in englishe wylde Perseley. The best kinde groweth in Anthony the Poticaries gardine of Anwerp.

Sisymbrium.

Sisymbrium hortēse is called in englishe, baume Mynte, or water Mynte, in duche fishe Mynt, or Wasser Muntz. Many learned mē cōtayne the red Mynt that groweth by water sydes, and is called of some horse Mynt vnder sisymbrio. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degree.

Sisymbrium alterum.

Sisymbrium alterum is called also Cardamine, and in english water cresses, or rocket water cresses, in duche wasserkressich, in frenche du Cresson. Thys is not the herbe with leaues lyke Perseley communely called water Cresses, but it is the true water Cresse wyth leaues lyke Rocket, and some cal it in latine Nasturtium aquaticū. It groweth muche in brokes and water sydes.

[2] *Smilax hortensis.*

Smilax hortēsis is called in duch welshe arbs or welshe Bonen,

[1] G iij, b ack. [2] G iiij.

in frenche as some wryte Phaseole. It may be called in english Kydney beane, because the seede is lyke a Kydney, or arber beanes, because they serue to couer an arber for the tyme of Sṳmmer.

Smilax aspera.

Smilax aspera groweth not in Englāde that euer I coulde see, I haue sene it in Germany where it is called grosse Stechend wynde, or shraffe wynde. It maye be called in englishe Pryckewynde or Sharpbynde.

Smyrnium.

Smyrniū is neither Angelica nor yet Louage. I dyd see it once in Bonony. It maye be called in englishe blacke Louage, because it hath leaues lyke Louage, and yet blacke seede. It is hote & dry in the thirde degree.

Solanum hortense.

Solanū hortēse which is called in greke Strichnos Cepaios is called in Englishe Nyghtshade, or pety morel, in duche Nachshat, in frenche Morel. The Poticaries cal it Solatrum.

Solanum vesicarium.

Solanum vesicarium is called in greeke Strichnos halicacabos, in Pottcarie latin Alkakenge, in englishe Alcakeng or wyn[1]ter cheries, in duche Judenkyrse, in frenche Baganauldes. Thys herbe groweth much in my Lordes gardine at Syon.

Sorbus.

There are foure kyndes of sorbus after Plinie, of the which I knowe three kyndes. The fyrst kynde that I knowe is commune aboute Bon. It hath leaues lyke a quicken tree, and a fruite lyke a litle Peare, the duch cal it ein spierlyng, and ein sporopfel. Thys tree maye be called in englishe a sorb tree, and the fruite a sorb Appel. The seconde kynde is called in duche ein Hauer ashe, in Englishe a rountree or a Quicken tree. The third kinde

[1] G iiij, back.

that I knowe of sorbus and the fourth kynde in Plinie is called sorbus torminalis, in englishe a seruice tree.

Spartum frutex.

Spartium or spartum is not the Broume that we make besomes of in Englande, but it is a bushe called of some gardiners frenche broume. It groweth naturally by it selfe in mount Appennine, and it is founde nowe in many gardines in England, in my Lordes gardine at Shene, and in my Lorde Cobbams gardin a litle frō Graues Ende.

Spartum herba.

Spartum is also an herbe as Plinie wryteth, by whose description I gather that it [1]is the rishe that the Fig frayles be made of. I haue sene the rishe in the Ilandes of east Freseland, and the people there make ropes of that rishe & thach their houses also wyth the same. It may be called in english Frailbente.

Sphondilium.

Sphondilium is called in duche wylde Pateney,[2] or wylde Berenklawe, in frenche Panate sauage. It may be called in englishe Cowpersnepe or rough Persnepe. It groweth in watery middowes and in ranke groundes about hedges.

Spina alba.

Spina alba mentioned in Columella is spina Appendix in Plinie, and it is called in englishe an Hawthorne tree, or a whyte thorne, in duche ein wissen dorne, or ein Hagendorne.

Stachys.

Stachys semeth to Gesner to be the herbe that we cal in english Ambrose, & I deni not but that it may be a kynde of it. Howe be it I haue sene the true Italian staches, whiche hath narower and whyter leaues then Ambrose hath. It maye be named in englishe

[1] G v.

[2] Pasteney.

litle Horehounde or strayte Horehound. It is hote in the thyrde degree.

Staphis agria.

[1]Staphis agria is called in englishe Staues aker, in duch Bisz muntz or Lanskraut, in frenche de lee staues agrie. I haue sene it growyng in certeyne gardines in Italy.

Stechas.

I haue sene in Italy diuerse kyndes of Stichados growyng. One was called stechas mōtana, an other stechas prouincialis, and the thyrd stechas Arabia.[2] I neuer sawe any of these kyndes growyng in England, but I haue had them growynge in my gardines in Germany. The herbe may be called in english stichas or Lauēder gentle, the Poticaries cal thys herbe stichados. I suppose that our lauēder is a kinde of stichas. It is hote in the first degree & dry in the second.

Symphytum.

Symphytum is of two sortes, the former is called Symphytum petreum, and this herbe groweth about Syon, seuen myles aboue London. It is lyke vnto wylde Mergerum, but it is neither so hote neither so wel smellyng. It may be called in english vnsauery Margerū. The other kynde called in latin Symphytum alterum, is called in englishe comfery or Blackewurt, and in duche walde wurtz, or schwartz wurtz, in frenche de la confire.

Tarchon.

[3]Tarchon is wel knowen in Englande, and is called wyth vs Tarragō. Some cal thys same herbe Draconē hortēse in. Some other do put thys herbe vnto the kyndes of Sauery.

Taxus.

Taxus is called in greke Smilax or taxes, in englishe an Vghe tree, or an yew tree, in duch ein Iben baume, in french Yff. The

[1] G v, back. [2] Arabica. [3] G vj.

beste Vghe groweth in the Alpes. Cōmune Vghe, groweth in diuerse partes of Yorke shyre.

Thapsia.

Thapsia groweth in diuerse places of Italy that I haue sene, and the beste learned of that countrey thynke that Mesues turbit is Thapsia. Thapsia maye be called in englishe thapsene or thapsia.

Thlaspi.

Thlaspi or thlaspium is called in duche Baurenfenfe.[1] It groweth wonders plentuously about Bon in the corne fieldes, and among the corne. It groweth also plētuously besyde Syon. It may be named in englishe dyshmustard, or triacle Mustard, or Boures Mustard, because the seede is lyke mustarde seede in colour and in tast, and the vessel that cōteyneth the seede is lyke a disshe. There is yet an other kinde of thlaspie mē[2]tioned of Dioscorides and called thlaspi alterum & sinapi perficuum. Thys kynde groweth in Morpeth in Northumberland and there it is called Redco. It shoulde be called after the olde saxon englishe Rettihcol, that is Radishe colle. The high Germans cal it mere Rettich.

Thymus.

We gather boeth by Dioscorides & Plinie, that there are two kyndes of Thyme, whereof I see but one kinde as yet in Englande, for that runnyng thyme that we take for thymo, is serpyllum and not thymus. The greate kynde of thyme, wherof Dioscorides maketh mētion of in Epithymo, is called nowe Venetian thyme, and the blacke kynde that Plinie speaketh of, is oure commune thyme that groweth ryght vp in our gardines. Thyme is hote in the thyrde degree.

Tussilago.

Tussilago is called in greeke Bechion, in englishe Bulfote or horsehofe, in duche Roshub or horse lattich, in frēch Pas de Asne,

[1] Baurensenfe. [2] G vj, back.

the Poticaries cal it Vngulam caballinam. Thys herbe groweth by water sydes, and in marishe groundes.

Typha.

Typha groweth in fennes & water sy[1]des amōg the reedes, it hath a blacke thinge Almost at the head of the stalke lyke blacke veluet. It is called in englishe cattes tayle, or a Reedmace, in Duche Narren Kolb, or Mosz Kolb.

Verbascum.

Verbascum is called in greke Phlomos, in englishe Mullen higgis taper or Longe wurt, the Poticaries cal it tapsus barbatus.

Verbasculum.

There are .iij. Verbascula called in greke Phlomides. The fyrste is called in barbarus latin Arthritica, and in englishe a Primerose. The seconde is called in barbarus latin Paralysis, and in englishe a Cowslip, or a Cowslap, or a Pagle. The third is called Thryallis, and Rosecampi in englishe.

Verbenaca.

Verbenaca recta is called in greeke Peristereon yphos, in english Veruine, in duch Eiser kraute, in frenche Veruayne. Thys herbe groweth in many places of Englād. Verbena supina, is harde to fynde in Englande I neuer sawe it in any place sauynge in Swycherland. It is lyke Bugle, but the leaues are deaplyer endented & grener then bugle leaues be. It may be called in english geagged[2] Bugle. It groweth in shadowye places about tree rootes.

[3]*Veratrum.*

Veratrum is called in greke Helleborus, in duche Neisz wurtes, in frenche Viraire. It maye be called in englishe Nesewurte. There are two kyndes of Helleborus, the one is called Veratrum album, and it is called in duche Wisz Neiszwurtes, in englishe Nesewurt or whyte Nesewurt. This kinde groweth in Syon Parcke in Englande,

[1] G vij. [2] [jagged.] [3] G vij, back.

in the woddes of Bon in Germany, in the Alpes betwene Cureland and Lumberdy, but it that groweth in Eglād, and in Germany hath not the strength that it hath whiche groweth in the Alpes. The other kynde is called Veratrum nigrum. I haue not sene thys herbe in Germany, neither in Englande. For the herbe called in englishe bearfote, in duche Christwurte, which hath bene hytherto taken for blacke Nisewurt, or Veratrum nigrum: is Consiligo in Columel and Plinie, and not veratrum nigrum.

Vicia.

Vicia is called in greeke Bicion, in Englishe a Fiche, in duche Wicken, in frenche La vesce.

Viola alba.

Viola alba is called in greeke Leucoion. There are diuerse sortes of Leucoiō. One is called in english Cheiry, Hertes ease or wal [1]Gelefloure, it groweth vpon the walles, and in the sprynge of the yere, it hath yealowe floures. The Arabians cal it Cheiri. An other kynde hath whyte floures, whiche some cal whyte stocke gelefloure, or Geleuoures. The other haue purple and blewe floures, and are called purple & blew stock-gelefloures.

Viola nigra.

Viola nigra siue purpurea is called in greeke Ion melan, in englishe a Violet, in duche violen, Viole or Violettē, in frenche Violet martie. It is colde and moyste in the seconde degree.

Viola flammea.

Viola flommea otherwyse called Phlox or Phlogion is the herbe as Gesner thynketh, whiche is called in duche Fluelblum, and in englishe veluet floure or french Marigoulde.

Viscum.

Viscum is called in greeke Ixos, in english Miscelto or Misceldin, in duch Miscel, Vogellym, and Affoler in french. This shrub groweth only in trees & no where els.

[1] G viij.

Vitex.

Vitex is called in greeke Agnos, of the Poticaries of Italy Agnus castus, the Poticaries of Germany in netherlande abuse [1] Ligustro for Agno. And we abuse Tutsan for Vitice. The true Agnus or Vitex groweth in the blacke friers in Farraria where as I sawe it, and it groweth in diuerse other places of Italy, as I heare saye. It is a tree and hath leaues lyke Hemp, euer fyue growyng together. Wherfore it may be called in englishe Hemp tree, or Chast-tree, or Agnus tree. It is hote and drye in the thyrde degree.

Vitis vinifera vrbana.

Vitis vrbana is called in greke Ampelos emeros or oniophoros, in english a vyne, in duche in win reb, in frēch vn vigne cultiue.

Vitis syluestris.

Vitis syluestris solani folijs is called in greeke Ampelos agria, in duche Melcu, in frenche Viorne, and Haide. It maye be called in englishe Heguine,[2] or Downiuine. It groweth plentuously betwene ware and Barckway in the hedges, whiche in summer are in many places al whyte wyth the downe of thys Vine.

Vlmus.

Vlmus is called in greeke Ptelea, in englishe an Elme tree, or a Wich tree, in duch ein vlme baume, or Ylmen or Rust baume, in frenche Orme.

Vrtica.

[3] Vrtica is called in Greeke Acalyphe or Cnide, in english a Nettle, in duche ein Nessel, in lowe duche ein Netel, in frenche Ortie. The true Netel groweth not in Englande out of gardines, but it groweth in Italy & at Mense in Germany vnset or sowen abrode in the fieldes and hedges.

Xanthium.

Xanthium is called in english Dichebur or Clotbur, in duch Betlersleusz kleyn kletten, in frenche glowteron.

[1] G viij, back. [2] Hedgvine. [3] H i.

Zizypha.

Zizypha or Serica are called in frenche Iuiubes, the Poticaries cal the fruite Iuiuba. It maye be called in english Iuiuba tree and the fruite Iuiubeis. I neuer sawe mo trees of this kynde, but one, in Ferraria.

Names of newe founde Herbes, wherof is no meution in any olde auncient wryter.

ALchimilla other wyse called Pes leonis, is called in english our Ladies Mātel or syndow. It groweth in middowes like a Mallowe.

Alliaria.

Alliaria is called in english Sauce alone or Iacke of the hedges. Some dotyng Po[1]ticaries in Germany abuse thys herbe for Scordio. Thys herbe groweth in hedges and diches in the sprynge of the yere.

Balsamine.

Balsamine is called of other Pomū Hierosolymitanum, & Pomum mirabile. Some cal it Charātia. It is called in duch Balsam kraute, it maye be named in englishe Balsam-aple. It groweth muche in Italy and in some places of Germany, but onely in gardines.

Barbare herba.

Barbare herba groweth aboute Brokes and water sydes. It hath leaues lyke Rocket, wherefore it maye be called in englishe wound-rocket, for it is good for a wounde. Some cal thys Carpentariam.

Bipennella Italica.

Bipennella or bipenula Italica, is called in english Burnet. It

[1] H i, back.

groweth much about Syon and Shene, and in many other places of Englād. The Poticaries cal it Pimpinellam.

Bipennula Germanica.

Bipennula Germanica, is Saxifragia Italorum, and it is called in englishe Pimpinel, the duche cal it Bibinellen.

Bistorta.

Bistorta is called of the Northerne men [1]Betes, in the South countrey Astrologia, in east Freselande Leuercraut. Thys herbe groweth in Englande onely in gardines, in the woddes of Freseland, it groweth without any settyng alone.

Bursa pastoris.

Bursa pastoris is also called in englishe of many Bursa pastoris & of other Shepherdes bag or Shepherdes purse. It groweth by high wayes, almost in euery place.

Cartafilago.

Cartafilago otherwise called Ceratophilax, is called in english Cudwurt, or Chafewurte. It groweth gladly where as turues haue ben digged.

Consolida media.

Cōsolida media is called in english Bugle. It is a blacke herbe and it groweth in shaddowy places and moyst groundes.

Cornu ceruinum.

Cornu ceruinum is the name of three herbes. The fyrst is Coronopus, the seconde is Hartes horne lyke a rishe, the thyrd is cōmō in the dioces of Colō, which is so called, because it hath leaues lyke an Hartes horne.

Christophoriana.

Christophoriana groweth plētuously in the woddes aboute Bon,

[1] H ij.

but I haue not hearde any duche name that it hath. It may [1] be called in englishe Grapewurt, because it hath many blacke beries in the toppes lyke Grapes.

Centimorbia.

Centimorbia otherwise called Nummularia, is called in duche Pfenikraute and schlangkraute. It may be called in englishe Herbe .ij. pence or two penigrasse because it hath two and two leaues standyng together of ech syde of the stalke lyke pence. It groweth in moyste groundes and in diches whereas water hath stande in wynter, and are drye in summer agayne.

Digitalis.

Digitalis is called in english Foxgloue. It groweth in hedge sydes, in woddes and wylde places.

Eufragia.

Eufragia or Opthalmica is thoughte to haue bene called of the later Grecians Euphrasyne. It is called in englishe Eye bryghte, and in duche Ougen troit.

Eupatorium vulgarę.

Eupatorium vulgare, whiche the Poticaries vse in many places is not Eupatorium Dioscoridis. It may be called in english water Hemp, because it groweth about watersydes, and hath leaues lyke Hemp.

Flamula.

[2]Flamula is the herbe whiche we cal in englishe Sperewurte or spergrasse. It groweth in moyste places.

Genistella.

Genistella is a litle herbe wyth leaues, floures and coddes like Broume, but many partes lesse, and it is ful of prickes. I haue not sene it in England sauyng once besyde Coome parcke, but often in

[1] H ij, back. [2] H iij.

Germany by the Rhen side, whereas it is called stechend gnist. It maye be called in englishe Thorn-broume or prickly broume.

Lunaria.

Lunaria is of two kyndes, the one is called in latine Lunaria maior, which hath leaues lyke wylde Cucumer & coddes rounde almost as the mone, and as thyn as a Cole leafe. It maye be called in englishe great Lunari. Some cal it Shabub. The other kinde is called in latin Lunaria minor, which may be called in englishe litle Lunary or Maye Grapes, the duch cal this herbe Monkraut and meydrunē. The former herbe groweth onely in gardines, the other in middowes and pastur groundes.

Lingua serpentina.

Lingua serpētina groweth in many places of England. It may be called in greeke Ophioglosson, in englishe Adders tonge, [1]the duch cal it Natter Zunglin. It groweth plētuously in middowes where as Lunary groweth.

Leuisticum.

Leuisticum is called in englishe Louage in duche Lubstocke or Lieb stokel, in french Liueshe. It groweth onely in gardines so muche as I haue sene.

Martagon.

Martagon is an herbe wyth two leaues onely, one of ech syde. It groweth in many places of Englande in watery middowes and in woddes. It is also called in englishe Martagon.

Perfoliata.

Perfoliata is an herbe wyth a leafe lyke a pease, & litle blacke seedes in the top. The Germans cal it Durchwassz. It maye be called in englishe Thorowwax, because the stalke waxeth thorowe the leaues.

Pes anserinus.

Pes anserinus is called in duch geusz fusz and it may be called

[1] H iij, back.

in englishe Goosefote. It groweth in the fieldes of Germany among the corne and aboute townes & cities.

Pilosella.

Pilosella is of two kyndes, the one hath a yealowe floure and is communely called in english Mouseare, and for difference sake [1]it may be called in english yealowe mouseare. The other kynde hath purple floures mengled wyth whyte altogether, and thys groweth in heathes where as Ling or heath groweth, and may be called in english purple Mouseare or litle Mouseare.

Portentilla.

Portētilla or as some write Potentilla, is named also Tanacetum syluestre. It is named in englishe wylde Tansey, in duche Genserich, & in french Taunasi Saluage.

Regalicum.

Regalicum is also named Ruta cararia, Galega, & Gaiarda. It groweth very plentuously about the bankes of Padus in Italy. It maye be called in englishe mocke Licores, because the leaues are lyke Licores.

Rhibes.

Rhibes is called in duche saynte Iohans Treublin, and it is called in some places of Englande a Rasin tree.

Sanicula.

Sanicula is named in englishe Sanicle, in duche Sanikel or Sharnikel. It groweth communely in woddes.

Saluia vita.

Saluia vita or Ruta muralis is called in duche Maurranten & steinrauten. It maye be called in english Stone Rue, or wal Rue. [2]Some haue vsed this for Capillo Veneris.

[1] H iiij. [2] H iiij, back.

Solidago saracenica.

Solidago seracenica, otherwyse called Herba fortis or Herba Iudaica, is called in duch Heidnishe wuntkraut. I haue not sene it in Englande, but diuerse tymes in duchland. It may be called in english Woundewurte.

Scabiosa.

Scabiosa is called in englishe Scabious or Matfellon, in duche Scabiosen, in french la scabieuse.

Saxifragia.

There are foure herbes, whiche al are called saxifragia. The englishe mens Saxifragia, which they cal Saxifrage, hath leaues lyke smal perseley, & it groweth in middowes. The Italians saxifragia is lyke the same, but it hath rougher leaues and greater, & an hotter roote. The Germayns haue two Saxifrages, whiche other countreis know not by those names. The greater hath greate leaues, lyke smallage, and yealowe iuce in the stalke, and this is called of other wryters Viride Marcum. It maye be called in englishe, grene Marke. Thys groweth muche by the Temmes syde about Shene. The other duche saxifrage hath leaues lyke Tyme & it may be called in english Time-[1]stonebreake. I haue not sene it in England. It groweth in sandy groundes aboute the Rhene.

Tormentilla.

Tormentilla is called in greeke Heptaphyllon, in englishe Tormentil, or Tormerik, in duche Tormētil. It groweth in Mores and Heaths.

Trinitaria or *Trinitatis herba.*

Trinitatis herba, is of two sortes. The one hath leaues lyke a Clauer, and it groweth in the Alpes, and other highe mountaynes. It may be called in english mount-trifoly. The other kinde is called in english two faces in a hoode or panses. Thys is like vnto a Violet in the floures, and it groweth ofte amonge the corne.

[1] H v.

Vua crispa.

Vua crispa is also called Grossularia, in english a Groser bushe, a Goosebery bush. It groweth onely that I haue sene in England, in gardines, but I haue sene it in Germany abrode in the fieldes amonge other busshes.

Veronica.

Veronica groweth in many places of England, and it is called in englishe Fluellyng, in duche Erenprise.

Vuluaria.

[1]Vuluaria is a stynkyng herbe creapynge by the grounde with leaues of Mergerum or Organe. It groweth muche aboute the walles of Bon in Germany. I did se it also in my Lorde Cobbam's gardine at Calice.

A table for the commune english names vsed nowe in al countreis of Englande.

ALoe, Agarik, Auenes, Arssmert, Astrologia, Adderstong, Apple tree, Abrecok, Alexander, Alkakenge.

Baye tree, Barley, Basyll, Burnette, Broume pricki, Broume, Belragges, Brier brake, Bramble, Bulfote, Butter bur, Buchers broume, Bulfot, Brāke vrsine, Baume, Baume Mynte, Birche, Bene, Brokelem, Beech tree, Blewblawe, Bynde corne.

Camamil, Chickeweede, Citterach, Cētory, Capers, Cuckowe pintle, Caraweis, Caret wylde, Corne Mynte, Comyn, Cotton, Cheruel, Celendine, Crowe toes, Carlocke, Cresse of the gardine, Cresse of the water, Chesnut, Clarie, Cuckowes meate, Comfery.

Duckes meate, Dittany, Dittany of Cādy, Darnel, Dragon, Date tree, Dogges [2]tonge, Docke, Daffadyl, Daffadyl duche, Dasy, Doder.

Ehu tree, Earthnut, Eglētine, Endyue, Elecampane.

Foxgloue, Fluellin, Filipendula, Fiche, Firtree, Flouramor, Fumitory, Figtree, Ferne, Finel, Fenegreke.

[1] H v, back. [2] H vj.

Galāga, Garleke, Garleke wylde, wild Goosegrasse, Gotesbearde, Gourd, Gentiane, Gooseberies, Grasse, Gethsamyne, Grummell, Groundsel.

Hartes horne, Hysope, Hoppes, Horehounde, Honisuccles, Hartes tonge, Houseleke, Hēbayne, Horehounde stinkyng, Humlocke, Herbe Iue, Hasel, Heath, Huluer or Holy of the sea.

Iacke of the hedge, Iuniper.

Knotgrasse.

Ladies mantle, Lunary, Louage, Licores, Lettes, Laurel, Lauriel, Lētilles, Liuerwurt, Louage of Lumberdy, Litle licke, Lange de beefe, Ladies traces.

Mallowe, Mallowe verueyn, Mosse, Mynt, corne Marigolde, Mayden heire, Martagon, Mouseare, Mastike tree, Mādragge, Mynt, Mercury, Medler, Mewe, Mulbery, Melilote, Mustarde, Mullein, Muscelto.

[1]Nigella romana, Nettel, Nighteshade, Nepe, (Orege, Orenge, Otes, Oke, Oke of Hierusalem, Onyon, Organ.

Prymet, Pomgarnat, Piony, Popy, Papyre, Pyneaple, Pease, Plantaine, Popler, Purcellaine, Plame[2] tree, Penirial, Peartree, Palma Christi, Peach tree, Persnepe.

Quicken tree.

Rasin tree, Rosemary, Ryse, Radice, Rape, Rosa, Raspises, Rue, Rye, Ryshes, Rāpions, Ramses, Rampes, Reede, Rocket.

Sowthistle, Saynte Iohans grasse, Spourge, Sperage, Slauke, Saffrō, Setwall, Saffron wylde, Sene, Sampere, Stoncrop, Strawbery, Syues, Shepherdes bag, Sanicle, Saxifrage, Staues aker, Succory, setwal, Scala celi, Sauine, Sallowe, Sage, Sauery, Satyrion.

Twopeny grasse, Thorowwax, Tormentil, Two faces in a hode, Tamariske, Turnepe, Tyme, wylde Tyme, Thorne-tree, Tarragon, Thistle cotton, Trifoly, Tutsan, Tasel wylde.

Wormwodde, Wulfes bayne, Venus heire, Veluet floure purple, water lyly, Water betony, Wodbyne, Vinde, Wad, Walwurt, Weybent, Walnut, Vine wild, Water rose, waybrade, Whyte roote, Wylowe, Vghe, Verueyne, Violet.

Finis.

[1] H vj, back. [2] Palme.

[1] Fautes escaped in the printyng.

In Aristolochia; read Osterluci, for Oster Luci.
In Asclepias, reade wurt, for wirt.
In Beta, reade Plinie, for Plenie.
In Castenea, read Diosbalanos, for Dosbalanos.
In Cicerbita, read Hasenkoel, for Sasenkoel.
In Circium, read flour for herbe.
In Cisthus ladanifera, read Laudan, for London.
In Clinopodium, read Rhene, for Rehne.
In Dictamnus, reade Trarinella,[2] for Tracinella.
In Ebulus, reade for Allich, Attich.
In Erise, for Frith, Hethes.
In Goscipium, for Pylon, Xylon.
In Hordium murinum, for Plenie, Plinie.
In Irio, for Cersse, Kersse.
In Libanotis, reade second degree.
In Limonium, read for wintergrowen: wintergrune.
In Lolium, read Aera, for Ara.
In Marubium, read witen for welen.
In Narcissus, reade Plinie, for Plenie.
In Papauer, read Mansom, for Mausom.
In Ranunculus, read Golland for Galland.
In Rapum, reade Rapa, for Rapas.
In Serpyllum, reade Erpyllon, for Irpyllō.
[3]In Sideritis, reade Gliderant for Glideraut.
In Sphondilium, reade Pasteney, for Pateney.
In Stechas, reade arabica, for Arabia.
In Thalspi[4], for Baurenfenfe: reade Baurensenfe.
In vitis Syluestris, for Heguine, read Hedguine.

[1] H vij. [2] [Traxinella.] [3] H vij, back. [4] [Thlaspi.]

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THE following is a list of the English names given by Turner, arranged in alphabetical order, each name being followed by the modern scientific appellation, the Latin heading under which Turner refers to it, and the page of the reprint on which it will be found.

Turner's English Name.	Modern Scientific Name.	Turner's Latin Heading.	Page in Reprint.
Abricok	Prunus Armeniaca, L.	*Malus armeniaca*	52
Adders tonge	Ophioglossum vulgatum, L.	*Lingua serpentina*	85
Affodil, whyte	Asphodelus ramosus, L.	*Albucus*	10
Agarike	Boletus laricis, Jacq.	*Agaricus*	9
Agnus tree	Vitex Agnus-castus, L.	*Vitex*	81
Agrimony	Agrimonia Eupatoria, L.	*Eupatorium*	36
Alcakeng	Physalis Alkekengi, L.	*Solanum vesicarium*	75
Alder tree	Alnus glutinosa, L.	*Alnus*	10
Alecampane	Inula Helenium, L.	*Inula*	44
Alexander	Smyrnium Olusatrum, L.	*Olus atrum*	57
Allelua	Oxalis Acetosella, L.	*Oxys*	58
Aller tree	Alnus glutinosa, L.	*Alnus*	10
Alman radice	Raphanus sativus, L.	*Radix*	66
Almon tree	Amygdalus communis, L.	*Amygdala*	12
Aloe	Aloe vulgaris, Lam.?	*Aloe*	10
Alpeare	Camphorosma monopeliacum, L.	*Chamepeuce*	26
Ambrose	Chenopodium Botrys, L.	*Stachys*	76
Amy	Ammi majus, L.	*Ami*	12
Anise	Anethum graveolens, L.	*Anethum*	13
Anise	Pimpinella Anisum, L.	*Anisum*	13
Aple, Balsam	Lycopersicum esculentum, Mill.	*Balsamine*	82
Apple, Sorb	Pyrus domestica, Sm.	*Sorbus*	75
Apple tree	Pyrus Malus, L.	*Malus*	51
Arber beanes	Phaseolus vulgaris, L.	*Smilax hortensis*	75
Arbute tree	Arbutus Unedo, L.	*Arbutus*	16
Archaungel, red	Stachys sylvatica, L.	*Galeopsis*	39
Archichoke	Cynara Scolymus, L.	*Carduus*	23
Arssmerte	Polygonum Hydropiper, L.	*Cratæogonum*	31

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Ashe of Hierusalem	Isatis tinctoria, L.	*Glastum*	40
Ashe tree	Fraxinus excelsior, L.	*Fraxinus*	38
Asp tree	Populus tremula, L.	*Populus*	65
Astolochia, longe	Aristolochia longa, L.	*Aristolochia*	15
Astrolochia	Aristolochia rotunda, L.	*Aristolochia*	15
Astrologia	Polygonum Bistorta, L.	*Bistorta*	83
Auennes	Geum urbanum, L.	*Geum*	39
Axfiche	Securigera Coronilla, DC.	*Securidaca*	72
Azarabacca	Asarum europæum, L.	*Asarum*	16
Balsam aple	Lycopersicum esculentum, Mill.	*Balsamine*	82
Banke nettle	Nepeta Scordotis, L.	*Scordotis*	71
Barley Barley, Byg Barley, duch	Hordeum vulgare, L.	*Hordeum*	42
Barley, wal	Hordeum murinum, L.	*Hordeum murinum*	43
Barley, wheate	Hordeum vulgare, L.	*Hordeum*	42
Bastarde saffron	Carthamus tinctorius, L.	*Cnecus*	29
Basyl	Ocymum basilicum, L.	*Ocymum*	56
Baum gentle Baume	Melissa officinalis, L.	*Apiastrum*	14
Baume mynte	Mentha sylvestris, L.	*Sisymbrium*	74
Bay tree, Rose	Nerium Oleander, L.	*Nerion*	56
Baye tree	Laurus nobilis, L.	*Laurus*	47
Beane	Faba vulgaris, L.	*Faba*	37
Beane, arber Beane, kydney	Phaseolus vulgaris, L.	*Smilax hortensis*	75
Beane tree	Anagyris foetida, L.	*Anagyris*	12
Beare	Hordeum vulgare, L.	*Hordeum*	42
Bearfot	Helleborus niger, L.	*Consiligo*	30
Bech	Fagus sylvatica, L.	*Fagus*	37
Bellragges	Nasturtium amphibium, Br.	*Lauer*	47
Belte, sea	Laminaria saccharina, Lam.	*Cingulum*	27
Ben	Moringa pterygosperma, Gærtn.	*Balanus myrepsica*	18
Bene of Egypt	Nelumbium speciosum, L.	*Colocasia*	29
Bent, Frail	Stipa tenacissima, L.	*Spartum herba*	76
Bent, Way	Hordeum murinum, L.	*Hordeum murinum*	43

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Berberies	Berberis vulgaris, L.	*Oxyacantha*	58
Bete	Beta maritima, L.	*Beta*	19
Betes	Polygonum Bistorta, L.	*Bistorta*	83
Beton	Stachys Betonica, Benth.	*Betonica*	19
Betonie, water	Scrophularia aquatica, L.	*Clymenum*	29
Betony	Stachys Betonica, Benth.	*Betonica*	19
Betony, Paules	Veronica officinalis, L.	*Betonica Pauli*	19
Birch tree Birke tree	Betula alba, L.	*Betula*	20
Bitter Fyche	Vicia Ervilia, Willd.	*Eruum*	36
Blacke cichlynge	Lathyrus Cicera, L.	*Cicera*	27
Blacke Horehound	Ballota nigra, L.	*Ballote*	19
Blacke lovage	Smyrnium Olusatrum, L.	*Smyrnium*	75
Blacke popler	Populus tremula, L.	*Populus*	65
Blacke bery bush	Rubus fruticosus, L.	*Rubus*	68
Blackewurt	Symphytum officinale, L.	*Symphytum*	77
Blete	Blitum virgatum, L.	*Blitum*	20
Blewblaw Blewbottle	Centaurea Cyanus, L.	*Cyanus*	32
Blew stock geleflours	Mathiola incana, Br.	*Viola alba*	80
Blewe wolfsbane	Aconitum Napellus, L.	*Aconitum*	9
Borage	Borrago officinalis, L.	*Buglossum*	21
Boure tree	Sambucus nigra, L.	*Sambucus*	69
Boures Mustard	Thlaspi arvense, L.	*Thlaspi*	78
Box	Buxus sempervirens, L.	*Buxus*	22
Bracon Brake	Pteris aquilina, L.	*Filix*	38
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus, L.	*Rubus*	68
Branke vrsin	Acanthus mollis, L.	*Acanthium*	8
Brere, swete	Rosa rubiginosa, L.	*Cynorrhodus*	33
Brier tree	Rosa canina, L.	*Rubus canis*	68
Brode calfesnoute		*Antirrhinon*	14
Brooklem	Veronica Beccabunga, L.	*Cepaea*	25
Broume	Sarothamnus scoparius, Wimm.	*Genista*	39
Broume, frenche	Spartium monospermum, L.	*Spartum frutex*	76
Broume, prickly *or* Thorn	Genista anglica, L.	*Genistella*	85
Bryonie	Bryonia dioica, L.	*Bryonia*	21
Buchers brome	Ruscus aculeatus, L.	*Ruscus*	69
Buckeler thorne	Paliurus aculeatus, L.	*Rhamnus*	67

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Buckwheate, running	Polygonum Convolvulus, L.	*Elatine*	35
Bucrammes	Allium ursinum, L.	*Allium*	10
Bugle	Ajuga reptans, L.	*Consolida media*	83
Bugle, geagged	Ajuga genevensis, L.	*Verbenaca*	79
Buglos, wilde	Lycopsis arvensis, L.	*Anchusa*	12
Bulfote	Tussilago Farfara, L.	*Tussilago*	78
Bur	Arctium Lappa, L.	*Personata*	61
Burnet	Poterium Sanguisorba, L.	*Bipennella Italica*	82
Bursa pastoris	Capsella Bursa-pastoris, DC.	*Bursa pastoris*	83
Bush calamint	Calamintha officinalis, Mœnch.	*Calamintha*	22
Bush Perewincle		*Clematis altera*	28
Bushsage	Cistus salvifolius, L.	*Cisthus*	28
Butter bur	Petasites vulgaris, Desf.	*Petasites*	61
Byg barley	Hordeum vulgare, L.	*Hordeum*	42
Bynde, sharp	Smilax aspera, L.	*Smilax aspera*	75
Bynde corne	Polygonum Convolvulus, L.	*Elatine*	35
Byndeweede	Convolvulus arvensis, L., and C. sepium, L.	*Conuoluulus*	30
Byg	Hordeum vulgare, L.	*Hordeum*	42
Cabbage lettis	Lactuca sativa, L.	*Lactuca*	45
Calamint, bush	Calamintha officinalis, L.	*Calamintha*	22
Calamynt	Calamintha Acinos, L.	*Calamintha*	22
Calamynt, hore	Calamintha officinalis, L.	*Calamintha*	22
Calfe snoute	Antirrhinum Orontium, L.	*Antirrhinon*	14
Calfe snoute, brode		*Antirrhinon*	14
Cammomyle	Anthemis nobilis, L.	*Anthenus*	13
Camomyle, Purple	Adonis autumnalis, L.	*Anthenus*	14
Camomyle, yealowe	Anthemis tinctoria, L.	*Anthenus*	14
Capers	Capparis spinosa, L.	*Capparis*	23
Capones tayle	Valeriana pyrenaica, L.	*Phu*	62
Cardo benedictus	Carduus benedictus, L.	*Atractilis altera*	18
Carlock	Sinapis arvensis, L.	*Lampsana*	46
Carobbeanes **Carobe tree** **Carobes**	Cercis Siliquastrum, L.	*Siliqua*	73

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Carot	Daucus Carota, L.	*Pastinaca*	60
Carot, wild	Daucus Carota, L.	*Daucus*	34
Carruways	Carum Carvi, L.	*Careum*	23
Cartaphilago	Gnaphalium sylvaticum, L.	*Centunculus*	25
Casshes	Anthriscus sylvestris, Hoffm.	*Myrrhis*	54
Cattes tayle	Typha latifolia, L.	*Typha*	79
Celendine	Chelidonium majus, L.	*Hirundinaria*	42
Centorie	Erythræa Centaurium, L.	*Centaurium*	24
Chafewurte	Filago germanica, L.	*Cartafilago*	83
Chafweed	Gnaphalium sylvaticum, L.	*Centunculus*	25
Chast-tree	Vitex Agnus-castus, L.	*Vitex*	81
Cheiry	Cheiranthus Cheiri, L.	*Viola alba*	80
Cheries, wynter	Physalis Alkekengi, L.	*Solanum vesicarium*	75
Cheruel	Anthriscus Cerefolium, Hoffm.	*Gingidium*	40
Cheruel, corne	Scandix Pecten, L.	*Scandix*	71
Cheruel, mocke	Anthriscus sylvestris, Hoffm.	*Myrrhis*	54
Chery tree, longe	Cornus Mas, L.	*Cornus*	30
Chesboul	Papaver somniferum, L.	*Papaver*	59
Chesnut tree	Castanea vesca, L.	*Castanea*	24
Chesnut tree		*Nux castanea*	56
Chike weede	Stellaria media, L.	*Alsine*	11
Chiue	Allium Schœnoprasum, L.	*Gethium*	39
Chokeweede	Orobanche Rapum, Thuill.	*Orobanche*	58
Christes thorne	Paliurus aculeatus, L.	*Rhamnus*	67
Cich	Cicer arietinum, L.	*Cicer*	27
Ciche, litle, *or* Petie	Lathyrus sativus, L.	*Cicercula*	27
Ciche pease	Cicer arietinum, L.	*Cicer*	27
Cichlynge	Lathyrus sativus, L.	*Cicercula*	27
Cichlynge, blacke	Lathyrus Cicera, L.	*Cicera*	27
Cistsage	Cistus salvifolius, L.	*Cisthus*	28
Citterach	Ceterach officinarum, Willd.	*Asplenum*	17
Ciuet	Allium Schœnoprasum, L.	*Gethium*	39
Clarie	Salvia Sclarea, L.	*Orminum*	57

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Clauer, gardine	Melilotus cœrulea, Lam.	*Lotus vrbana*	49
Clauer, horned	Medicago scutellata, L.	*Medica*	51
Clotbur	Xanthium Strumarium, L.	*Xanthium*	81
Cockel	Lychnis Githago, Lam.	*Lolium*	49
Cockowes meate	Oxalis Acetosella, L.	*Oxys*	58
Colander	Coriandrum sativum, L.	*Coriandrum*	30
Cole	Brassica oleracea, L.	*Brassica*	20
Cole, Sea	Brassica oleracea, L.	*Brassica syluestris*	20
Cole, wylde	Sinapis arvensis, L.	*Lampsana*	46
Colewurtes	Brassica oleracea, L.	*Brassica*	20
Coloquintida	Citrullus Colocynthis, Schrad.	*Cucurbita syluestris*	32
Comfery	Symphytum officinale, L.	*Symphytum*	77
Commune thyme	Thymus vulgaris, L.	*Thymus*	78
Coriander	Coriandrum sativum, L.	*Coriandrum*	30
Corne cheruel	Scandix Pecten, L.	*Scandix*	71
Corne, grasse	Phalaris canariensis, L.	*Phalaris*	62
Corne, turkishe	Zea Mays, L.	*Milium indicum*	54
Cornemint	Calamintha Acinos, Clairv.	*Calamintha*	22
Cornrose, Red	Papaver Rhœas, L.	*Papaver erraticum*	59
Coton	Gossypium herbaceum, L.	*Gossipium*	41
Cotton, Lauander	Santolina Chamæcyparissus, L.	*Chamaecyparissus*	25
Cotten thistle	Onopordum Acanthium, L.	*Acanthium*	8
Cowpersnepe	Heracleum Sphondylium, L.	*Sphondilium*	76
Cowslap Cowslip	Primula veris, L.	*Verbasculum*	79
Cranes byl	Erodium cicutarium, L'Her.	*Geranium*	39
Crawtees	Scilla nutans, Sm.	*Hyacinthus*	43
Cresse	Lepidium sativum, L.	*Nasturtium*	55
Cresse, wynter	Barbarea praecox, Br.	*Irio*	44
Cresses, Water	Nasturtium officinale, Br. Helosciadium nodiflorum, Koch.	*Sisymbrium alterum*	74
Crowe garlike	Allium vineale, L.	*Allium*	10
Crowfote	Ranunculus bulbosus, L.	*Ranunculus*	67
Crowfote weybreade	Plantago Coronopus, L.	*Coronopus*	31

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Crowtoes	Scilla nutans, Sm.	*Hyacinthus*	43
Cuckopintell	Arum maculatum, L.	*Arum*	15
Cuckowes meate	Oxalis Acetosella, L.	*Lotus vrbana*	49
Cucumer, leaping *or* **wyld**	Ecbalium Elaterium, A. Rich.	*Cucumis sylvestris*	32
Cucummer	Cucumis sativus, L.	*Cucumis*	31
Cudweede	Gnaphalium sylvaticum, L.	*Centunculus*	25
Cudwurt	Filago germanica, L.	*Cartafilago*	83
Cummyn	Cuminum Cyminum, L.	*Cuminum*	32
Cut mallowe	Malva Alcea, L.	*Alcea*	10
Cynkfoly	Potentilla reptans, L.	*Quinquefolium*	65
Cypres, dwarfe, *or* **heath**	Lycopodium alpinum, L.	*Chamaecyparissus*	25
Cypresse tree	Cupressus sempervirens, L.	*Cupressus*	32
Cytrones	Citrus medica, L.	*Malus medica*	51
Daffadyl, whyte	Narcissus poeticus, L.	*Narcissus*	55
Daffodil, duche	Asphodelus ramosus, L.	*Albucus*	10
Daffodyl, yealowe	Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus, L.	*Narcissus*	55
Dan de lyon	Leontodon Taraxacum, L.	*Intubus*	44
Danewurt	Sambucus Ebulus, L.	*Ebulus*	35
Darnel	Lolium temulentum, L.	*Lolium*	49
Dasie	Bellis perennis, L.	*Bellis*	19
Date tree	Phœnix dactylifera, L.	*Palma*	59
Dead nettle	Lamium album, L.	*Lamium*	46
Dichebur	Xanthium Strumarium, L.	*Xanthium*	81
Dill	Anethum graveolens, L.	*Anethum*	13
Dittany	Origanum Dictamnus, L.	*Dictamnus*	34
Dittany	Lepidium latifolium, L.	*Lepidium*	47
Dittany, righte	Origanum Dictamnus, L.	*Dictamnus*	34
Docke	Rumex (various species).	*Rumex*	69
Docke, Sharp	Rumex acutus, L.	*Rumex*	69
Docke, Sour	Rumex Acetosa, L.	*Rumex*	69
Docke, Water	Rumex Hydrolapathum, L.	*Rumex*	69
Docken	Rumex (various species).	*Rumex*	69
Doder	Cuscuta europæa, L., and C. Epithymum, L.	*Cassutha*	24
Dog tree	Cornus sanguinea, L.	*Cornus*	30
Dogges Leike	Gagea lutea, Ker.	*Bulbine*	21

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Dogges onion } **Dogleke** }	Ornithogalum umbellatum, L.	*Ornithigalum*	57
Dogrise	Euonymus europæus, L.	*Cornus*	30
Dogs tonge	Cynoglossum officinale, L.	*Cynaglossus*	33
Douefote	Geranium molle, L.	*Geranium*	39
Downiuine	Clematis Vitalba, L.	*Vitis syluestris*	81
Dragon	Arum Dracunculus, L.	*Dracunculus*	34
Duch Barley	Hordeum vulgare, L.	*Hordeum*	42
Duche daffodil	Asphodelus ramosus, L.	*Albucus*	10
Duche Dyl	Meum athamanticum, L.	*Meum*	53
Duckes meate	Lemna minor, L.	*Lens palustris*	47
Dwarfe cypres	Lycopodium alpinum, L.	*Chamæcyparissus*	25
Dyl, duche	Meum athamanticum, L.	*Meum*	53
Dyshmustard	Thlaspi arvense, L.	*Thlaspi*	78
Earth nute	Bunium flexuosum, With.	*Apios*	14
Eglentyne	Rosa rubiginosa, L.	*Cynorrhodus*	33
Eke	Quercus Robur, L.	*Quercus*	66
Eldens	Petasites vulgaris, Desf.	*Petasites*	61
Elder tree	Sambucus nigra, L.	*Sambucus*	69
Elecampane	Inula Helenium, L.	*Inula*	44
Elme tree	Ulmus campestris, L.	*Vlmus*	81
Endyue	Cichorium Endivia, L.	*Intubus*	44
Endyue, greene	Lactuca Scariola, L.	*Lactuca*	45
Endyue, whyte	Cichorium Endivia, L.	*Intubus*	44
Englishe Triacle	Teucrium Scordium, L.	*Camedrys*	26
Ernute	Bunium flexuosum, With.	*Apios*	14
Erthnut, Peas	Lathyrus macrorrhizus, Wimm.	*Astragalus*	18
Eruyle, pease	Lathyrus latifolius, L.	*Eruilia*	36
Esptree, whyte	Populus alba, L.	*Populus*	64
Eye bryghte	Euphrasia officinalis, L.	*Eufragia*	84
Faselles	Phaseolus vulgaris, L.	*Phasiolus*	62
Fenegreeke	Trigonella Fœnum-græcum.	*Fenum grecum*	38
Fenel	Fœniculum vulgare, Gaertn.	*Feniculum*	38
Fenel gyante	Ferula communis, L.	*Ferula*	37

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Fenkel	Fœniculum vulgare, Gaertn.	*Feniculum*	38
Fern, Wall	Polypodium vulgare, L.	*Filicula*	38
Ferne	Pteris aquilina, L.	*Filix*	37
Ferne, finger	Ceterach officinarum, Willd.	*Asplenum*	17
Ferne, oke *or* **petie**	Polypodium Dryopteris, L.	*Dryopteris*	35
Ferne, Scale	Ceterach officinarum, Willd.	*Asplenum*	17
Festike nuttes	Pistacia vera, L. (fruit)	*Pistacia*	63
Feuerfew	Pyrethrum Parthenium, Sm.	*Arthemisia*	16
Feuerfew	Pyrethrum Parthenium, Sm.	*Parthenium*	60
Fiche	Vicia sativa, L.	*Vicia*	80
Fiche, Ax *or* **Hachet**	Securigera Coronilla, DC.	*Securidaca*	72
Fig tree	Ficus Carica, L.	*Ficus*	37
Filipendula	Spiræa Filipendula, L.	*Oenanthe*	56
Finger-ferne	Ceterach officinarum, Willd.	*Asplenum*	17
Firre tree	Pinus Abies, L.	*Abies*	7
Firre tree, red	Pinus Picea, L.	*Picea*	62
Fistiketree; the fruit, **Fistikes**	Pistacia vera, L.	*Pistacia*	63
Flax	Linum usitatissimum, L.	*Linum*	49
Flax, todes	Linaria vulgaris, Mill.	*Osyris*	58
Flebayne	Pulicaria dysenterica, Gaertn.	*Coniza*	30
Flewurte	Plantago Psyllium, L.	*Psyllium*	65
Flouramore	Amaranthus tricolor, L., and allied species	*Amarantus*	11
Flourdeluce, yelowe	Iris Pseudacorus, L.	*Acorus*	9
Fluellyng	Veronica officinalis, L.	*Veronica*	88
Folefote	Asarum europæum, L.	*Asarum*	16
Folfote, sea	Convolvulus Soldanella, L.	*Brassica marina*	20
Foxgloue	Digitalis purpurea, L.	*Digitalis*	84
Frailbente	Stipa tenacissima, L.	*Spartum herba*	76
Frenche broume	Spartium monospermum, L.	*Spartum frutex*	76
Frenche Leke	Allium Porrum, L.	*Porrum*	65
French Mallowe	Lavatera Olbia, L.	*Malua*	50

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
French Marigoulde	Tagetes indica, L.	*Viola flammea*	80
French Onyon	Scilla maritima, L.	*Scilla*	71
French spiknarde	Valeriana celtica, L.	*Nardus celtica*	55
Frenche wormwod	Artemisia (A. gallica, Willd.?).	*Absinthium*	8
Fumitarie	Fumaria officinalis, L.	*Capnos*	23
Fyche, bitter	Vicia Ervilia, Willd.	*Ervum*	36
Fyg tree	Ficus Carica, L.	*Ficus*	37
Fyg tree, Mulberry	Ficus Sycomorus, L.	*Ficus Ægyptia*	37
Fygwurt	Ranunculus Ficaria, L.	*Hirundinaria*	42
Fysshers gyrdle	Laminaria saccharina, Lam.	*Cingulum*	27
Fyue fyngred grasse	Potentilla reptans, L.	*Quinquefolium*	66
Gadrise	Cornus sanguinea, L.	*Cornus*	30
Gal	Myrica Gale, L.	*Myrtus*	55
Galangal	Cyperus longus, L.	*Cyperus*	33
Gardine Clauer	Melilotus cœrulea, Lam.	*Lotus vrbana*	49
Gardine Succory	Cichorium Endivia, L.	*Intubus*	44
Gardine Trifoly	Melilotus cœrulea, Lam.	*Lotus vrbana*	49
Garleke Germander	Teucrium Scordium, L.	*Scordium*	71
Garlike	Allium sativum, L.	*Allium*	10
Garlike, crowe *or* **wylde**	Allium vineale, L.	*Allium*	10
Geagged bugle	Ajuga genevensis, L.	*Verbenaca*	79
Gelefloure	Dianthus Caryophyllus, L.	*Cantabrica*	22
Gelefloure, wal	Cheiranthus Cheiri, L.	*Viola alba*	80
Gelefloure, whyte stocke / **Geleuoures**	Mathiola incana, Br.	*Viola alba*	80
Gelouer, wylde	Dianthus Caryophyllus, L.	*Cantabrica*	22
Gentiane	Gentiana lutea, L.	*Gentiana*	39
Germander	Teucrium Chamædrys, L.	*Camedrys*	26
Germander, garleke *or* **water**	Teucrium Scordium, L.	*Scordium*	71
Gethsamyne	Jasminum officinale, L.	*Iasme*	44
Git, herbe	Nigella sativa, L.	*Git*	40
Gladen	Iris Pseudacorus, L.	*Acorus*	9
Golland	Ranunculus bulbosus, L., and allied species	*Ranunculus*	67

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Gollande, Lucken	Caltha palustris, L.	*Chamaleuce*	26
Goosebery bush	Ribes Grossularia, L.	*Vua crispa*	88
Goosefote	Chenopodium murale, L.	*Pes anserinus*	85
Goosehareth	Galium Aparine, L.	*Aparine*	13
Goosgrasse	Galium Aparine, L.	*Aparine*	13
Goosgrase, purple	Sherardia arvensis, L.	*Alysson Plinii*	11
Gotes bearde	Tragopogon pratensis, L.	*Barba Hirci*	19
Gourde	Cucurbita Pepo, L.	*Cucurbita*	32
Grapes, Maye	Botrychium Lunaria, L.	*Lunaria*	85
Grapewurt	Actæa spicata, L.	*Christophoriana*	84
Grasse corne	Phalaris canariensis, L.	*Phalaris*	62
Grasse, great	It is not possible to say what grass is here intended	*Gramen*	41
Grasse, puddyng	Mentha Pulegium, L.	*Pulegium*	66
Gray myle	Lithospermum officinale, L.	*Lithospermon*	49
Great grasse	*See* Grasse, great.	*Gramen*	41
Greate Hauk-weede	Picris hieracioides, L.	*Hieracium*	42
Great Lunari	Lunaria biennis, L.	*Lunaria*	85
Great saynt Johans grasse	Hypericum quadrangulum, L.	*Ascyron*	17
Great satyrion		*Satyrion*	70
Great waybread	Plantago major, L.	*Plantago*	63
Greate wylowe tree	Salix alba, L.	*Salix*	70
Greene Endyue	Lactuca Scariola, L.	*Lactuca*	45
Grene Marke	Œnanthe crocata, L.	*Saxifragia*	87
Groser bushe	Ribes Grossularia, L.	*Vua crispa*	88
Grounde pyne	Ajuga Chamæpitys, L.	*Chamepitys*	26
Groundsel *or* **Groundswel**	Senecio vulgaris, L.	*Senecio*	72
Grummel	Lithospermum officinale, L.	*Lithospermon*	49
Gum Succory	Chondrilla juncea, L.	*Chondrilla*	26
Gum thistle	Onopordum Acanthium, L.	*Acanthium*	8
Gyrdel, sea / **Gyrdle, fysshers**	Laminaria saccharina, Lam.	*Cingulum*	27
Hachet fiche	Securigera Coronilla, DC.	*Securidaca*	72
Hand Satyrion	Orchis maculata, L.	*Satyrion*	70

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Hardewes	Cichorium Intybus, L.	*Intubus*	44
Harefote	Trifolium arvense, L.	*Lagopus*	46
Hartes horne	Plantago Coronopus, L., and other plants.	*Cornu ceruinum*	83
Hartes tonge	Scolopendrium vulgare, Sm.	*Phyllitis*	62
Hasty peche tree	Prunus Armeniaca, L.	*Malus armeniaca*	52
Hasyle tree	Corylus Avellana, L.	*Corylus*	31
Hather	Calluna vulgaris, Salisb.	*Erice*	35
Hauer	Avena sativa, L.	*Avena*	18
Haukweede, greate	Picris hieracioides, L.	*Hieracium*	42
Haukeweede, lesse	A species of Hieracium, or some allied plant.	*Hieracium*	42
Hawthorne tree	Cratægus Oxyacantha, L.	*Spina alba*	76
Heath	Tamarix gallica, L.	*Myrica*	54
Heath Cypres	Lycopodium alpinum, L.	*Chamaecyparissus*	25
Hedg vine	Clematis Vitalba, L.	*Vitis syluestris*	81
Hemlocke	Conium maculatum, L.	*Cicuta*	27
Hemp	Cannabis sativa, L.	*Canabis*	22
Hemp tree	Vitex Agnus-castus, L.	*Vitex*	81
Hemp, water	Eupatorium cannabinum, L.	*Eupatorium vulgare*	84
Henbane	Hyoscyamus niger, L.	*Altercum*	11
Heþ tree	Rosa canina, L.	*Rubus canis*	68
Herbe Git	Nigella sativa, L.	*Git*	40
Herbe grace	Ruta graveolens, L.	*Ruta*	69
Herbe Iue	Plantago Coronopus, L.	*Coronopus*	31
Herbe ij pence	Lysimachia Nummularia, L.	*Centimorbia*	84
Herbe paper	Papyrus antiquorum, L.	*Papyros*	60
Herbe Roberte	Geranium Robertianum, L.	*Sideritis*	73
Herbe Sagapene	Ferula communis, L.	*Ferula*	37
Herbe Wylowe	Lysimachia vulgaris, L.	*Lysimachia*	50
Hertes ease	Cheiranthus Cheiri, L.	*Viola alba*	80
Hertworte, round	Aristolochia rotunda, L.	*Aristolochia*	15
Hertworte, small	Aristolochia Clematitis, L.	*Aristolochia*	15
Hertworth, long	Aristolochia longa, L.	*Aristolochia*	15
Heth	Calluna vulgaris, Salisb.	*Erice*	35
Higgis taper	Verbascum Thapsus, L.	*Verbascum*	79
Hirse	Panicum miliaceum, L.	*Milium*	54
Hole leke	Allium fistulosum, L. ?	*Cepe*	25
Holewurte	Corydalis tuberosa, DC.	*Capnos phragmites*	23

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Holly, sea	Eryngium maritimum, L.	*Eryngium*	36
Holyoke	Alcea rosea, L.	*Malua*	50
Homlocke	Conium maculatum, L.	*Cicuta*	27
Honysuccles	Lonicera Periclymenum, L.	*Periclymenum*	60
Hoppes	Humulus Lupulus, L.	*Lupus salictarius*	49
Hore calamynt	Calamintha officinalis.	*Calamintha*	22
Horehound	Marrubium vulgare, L.	*Marrubium*	51
Horehound, blacke *or* stynkyng	Ballota nigra, L.	*Ballote*	19
Horehound, litle *or* strayte	Sideritis syriaca, L. ?	*Stachys*	77
Horned clauer	Medicago scutellata, L.	*Medica*	51
Horned poppy	Glaucium luteum, Scop.	*Papauer corniculatum*	59
Horse Mynt	Mentha hirsuta, L.	*Sisymbrium*	74
Horse Tyme	Calamintha Clinopodium, Benth.	*Clinopodium*	29
Horsehofe	Tussilago Farfara, L.	*Tussilago*	78
Houndes tong	Cynoglossum officinale, L.	*Cynaglossus* / *Lycopsis*	33 / 50
Housleke	Sempervivum tectorum, L.	*Sedum*	72
Hulver, sea	Eryngium maritimum, L.	*Eryngium*	36
Hyndberies	Rubus Idæus, L.	*Rubus ideus*	68
Hysope	Hyssopus officinalis, L.	*Hissopus*	43
Iacke of the hedges	Alliaria officinalis, Andrzj.	*Alliaria*	82
Iagged Mallowe	Alcea rosea, L.	*Malva*	50
Ieneper	Juniperus communis, L.	*Iuniperus*	45
Indishe peper	Capsicum annuum, L.	*Piperitis*	63
Iuiuba tree; the fruit Iuiubeis	Zizyphus Jujuba, Lam.	*Zizypha*	82
Iuniper	Juniperus communis, L.	*Iuniperus*	45
Ive, herbe	Plantago Coronopus, L.	*Coronopus*	31
Keele	Brassica oleracea, L.	*Brassica*	20
Kerse	Lepidium sativum, L.	*Nasturtium*	55
Knotgrasse	Polygonum aviculare, L.	*Polygonum*	64
Kydney beane	Phaseolus vulgaris, L.	*Smilax hortensis*	75

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Ladies mantel, Our	Alchemilla vulgaris, L.	*Alchimilla*	82
Ladon *or* Landon Shrub	Cistus ladaniferus, L.	*Cistus ladanifera*	28
Lady traces	Spiranthes autumnalis, Rich.	*Satyrion*	70
Langdebefe	Helminthia echioides, L.	*Cirsium*	28
Larche tree	Pinus Larix, L.	*Larix*	46
Larix, Petie	Camphorosma monspeliacum, L.	*Chamepeuce*	26
Lauander cotten	Santolina Chamæcyparissus, L.	*Chamaecyparissus*	25
Lauender	Lavandula vera, DC.	*Stechas*	77
Lauender gentle	Lavandula Stœchas, L.	*Stechas*	77
Laurel, rose	Nerium Oleander, L.	*Nerion*	56
Laurel, Tonge	Ruscus Hippoglossum, L.	*Hippoglossum*	42
Laurel tree	Laurus nobilis, L.	*Laurus*	47
Lauriel	Daphne Laureola, L.	*Daphnoides*	33
Laus tibi, whyte	Narcissus poeticus, L.	*Narcissus*	55
Leapyng cucumer	Ecbalium Elaterium, A. Rich.	*Cucumis syluestris*	31
Leike, dogges	Gagea lutea, Ker.	*Bulbine*	21
Leke	Allium Porrum, L.	*Porrum*	65
Leke, dog	Ornithogalum umbellatum, L.	*Ornithigalum*	57
Leke, frenche	Allium Porrum, L.	*Porrum*	65
Leke, Hole	Allium fistulosum, L. ?	*Cepe*	25
Lentilles, water	Lemna minor, L.	*Lens palustris*	47
Lentil	Ervum Lens, L.	*Lens*	47
Lesse Haukeweede	*See* Haukeweede, lesse.	*Hieracium*	42
Lettis	Lactuca sativa, L.	*Lactuca*	45
Lettis, Cabbage			
Lettis, spredynge			
Libardbayne	Paris quadrifolia, L.	*Aconitum*	8
Licores, mocke	Galega officinalis, L.	*Regalicum*	86
Lilies, May	Convallaria majalis, L.	*Ephemerum*	35
Lily	Lilium candidum, L.	*Lilium*	48
Limones	Citrus Limonium, L.	*Malus medica*	51
Ling	Calluna vulgaris, Salisb.	*Erice*	35
Lint-spourge	Euphorbia Esula, L.	*Pityusa*	63
Litle ciche	Lathyrus sativus, L.	*Cicercula*	27
Litle Horehounde	Sideritis syriaca, L. ?	*Stachys*	77
Litle Lunary	Botrychium Lunaria, L.	*Lunaria*	85

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Litle Mouseare	Antennaria dioica, Gaertn.?	*Pilosella*	86
Litle Mugwort	Artemisia vulgaris, L.	*Arthemisia*	16
Litle spourge	Euphorbia Esula, L.	*Pityusa*	63
Litle stoncroppe	Sedum acre, L.	*Sedum*	72
Liuerwurte	Marchantia polymorpha, L.	*Lichen*	48
Longe Astolochia	Aristolochia longa, L.	*Aristolochia*	15
Longe chery tree	Cornus Mas, L.	*Cornus*	30
Longe Hertworth	Aristolochia longa, L.	*Aristolochia*	15
Longe peasen	Phaseolus vulgaris, L.	*Phasiolus*	62
Longe Rape	Brassica Napus, L.	*Napus*	55
Longe wurt	Verbascum Thapsus, L.	*Verbascum*	79
Loosstryfe, red	Lythrum Salicaria, L.	*Lysimachia*	50
Lorel	Daphne Laureola, L.	*Daphnoides*	33
Losestryfe, purple	Lythrum Salicaria, L.	*Lysimachia*	50
Lote tree	Celtis australis, L.	*Celtis*	24
Lote, wylde	Melilotus officinalis, Willd.	*Lotus syluestris*	49
Louage	Levisticum officinale, Koch.	*Leuisticum*	85
Louage, blacke	Smyrnium Olusatrum, L.	*Smyrnium*	75
Louage, Lumbardy	Laserpitium Siler, L.	*Ligusticum*	48
Loury	Daphne Laureola, L.	*Daphnoides*	33
Lousstryfe, yealowe	Lysimachia vulgaris, L.	*Lysimachia*	50
Lucken gollande	Caltha palustris, L.	*Chameleuce*	26
Lumbardy Louage	Laserpitium Siler, L.	*Ligusticum*	48
Lumbardy Melilote	Melilotus italica, Lam.?	*Sertula campana*	72
Lumberdy parsely		*Petroselinum*	61
Lunari, great	Lunaria biennis, L.	*Lunaria*	85
Lunary, little	Botrychium Lunaria, L.	*Lunaria*	85
Lycores	Glycyrrhiza glabra, L.	*Glycyrrhiza*	40
Lyght wheate	Triticum sativum, L. var. hybernum.	*Siligo*	73
Lynary	Linaria vulgaris, Mill.	*Osyris*	58
Lyne	Linum usitatissimum, L.	*Linum*	49
Lyng	Tamarix gallica, L.	*Myrica*	54
Lynte	Linum usitatissimum, L.	*Linum*	49
Madder	Rubia tinctorum, L.	*Rubia*	68

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Madder, wilde	Rubia peregrina, L.	*Rubia*	68
Maidens heir	Adiantum Capillus-Veneris, L.	*Adiantum*	9
Mallo Mallowe	Malva sylvestris, L.	*Malva*	50
Mallowe, cut	Malva Alcea, L.	*Alcea*	10
Mallowe, french	Lavatera Olbia, L.	*Malua*	50
Mallowe, jagged	Alcea rosea, L.	*Malua*	50
Mallowe, marish *or* marrishe, *or* mershe	Althæa officinalis, L.	*Althea* *Malua*	11 50
Mallowe, Veruen	Malvea Alcea, L.	*Alcea*	10
Mallowe, water	Althæa officinalis, L.	*Althea*	11
Mallowe, wylde	Malva sylvestris, L.	*Malua*	50
Mandrage	Mandragora officinarum, L.	*Mandragoras*	51
Margerum, vnsauery	Prunella vulgaris, L.	*Symphytum*	77
Marigoulde, french	Tagetes indica, L.	*Viola flammea*	80
Marish mallowe	Althæa officinalis, L.	*Althea*	11
Marke, grene	Œnanthe crocata, L.	*Saxifragia*	87
Marrishe mallowe	Althæa officinalis, L.	*Malva*	50
Martagon	Listera ovata, Br.	*Martagon*	85
Marygolde	Calendula officinalis, L.	*Caltha*	22
Masterwurt	Peucedanum Ostruthium, Koch.	*Petroselinum*	61
Mastike tree	Pistacia Lentiscus, L.	*Lentiscus*	47
Matfellon	Centaurea Scabiosa, L.	*Scabiosa*	87
Mathes, red	Adonis autumnalis, L.	*Anthenus*	14
Maudlene	Achillea Ageratum, L.	*Eupatorium*	37
May Lilies	Convallaria majalis, L.	*Ephemerum*	35
Maydens heire	Galium verum, L.	*Galion*	38
Mayde wed, red	Adonis autumnalis, L.	*Anthenus*	14
Maydweede, stynkynge	Anthemis Cotula, L.	*Parthenium*	60
Maye Grapes	Botrychium Lunaria, L.	*Lunaria*	85
Medler tree	Mespilus germanica, L.	*Mespilus*	53
Melilote Melilote, Lumberdy *or* right	Melilotus italica, Lam.?	*Sertula campana*	72
Melilote, whyte	Melilotus alba, Lam.	*Melfrugum*	52
Melilote	Melilotus officinalis, L.	*Lotus syluestris*	49
Mercury	Mercurialis perennis, L.	*Mercurialis*	53

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Mergerum, wylde	Origanum vulgare, L.	*Origanum*	57
Mershe mallowe	Althæa officinalis, L.	*Althea*	11
Mewe	Meum athamanticum, L.	*Meum*	53
Millet	Panicum miliaceum, L.	*Milium*	54
Millet, turkish	Zea Mays, L.	*Milium*	54
Mint, corne	Calamintha Acinos, Clairv.	*Calamintha*	22
Misceldin *or* **Miscelto**	Viscum album, L.	*Viscum*	80
Mocke licores	Galega officinalis, L.	*Regalicum*	86
Mocke saffron	Carthamus tinctorius, L.	*Cnecus*	29
Mockecheruel	Anthriscus sylvestris, Hoffm.	*Myrrhis*	54
Monkes coule	Aconitum Napellus, L.	*Aconitum*	9
Morbery	Morus nigra, L.	*Aconitum*	9
Morel, pety	Solanum nigrum, L.	*Solanum hortense*	75
Mosse, sea	[A Zoophyte]	*Bryon thalassion*	21
Motherwurt	Leonurus Cardiaca, L.	*Lycopus*	50
Mount-trifoly	Anemone Hepatica, L.	*Trinitaria*	87
Mouse tayle	Sedum acre, L.	*Sedum*	72
Mouseare	Hieracium Pilosella, L.	*Pilosella*	86
Mouseare, litle, *or* **purple**	Antennaria dioica, L. ?	*Pilosella*	86
Mouseare, yea-lowe	Hieracium Pilosella, L.	*Pilosella*	86
Mugwort, litle, *or* **Mugworte**	Artemisia Absinthium, L.	*Arthemisia*	16
Mugworte, sea	Artemisia maritima, L.	*Arthemisia*	16
Mullen	Verbascum Thapsus, L.	*Verbascum*	79
Mulbery tree	Morus nigra, L.	*Morus*	54
Mulbery fyg tree	Ficus Sycomorus, L.	*Ficus Aegyptia*	37
Mustard, Boures, dysh, *or* **triacle**	Thlaspi arvense, L.	*Thlaspi*	78
Mustarde	Sinapis nigra, L.	*Sinapi*	74
Mynte	Mentha viridis, L.	*Mentha*	52
Mynte, baume	Mentha sylvestris, L.	*Sisymbrium*	74
Mynte, horse, *or* **red**	Mentha hirsuta, L.	*Sisymbrium*	74
Mynte, water	Mentha sylvestris, L.	*Sisymbrium*	74
Mynte, wylde	Mentha rotundifolia, L.	*Menthastrum*	53
Myrtle *or* **myrt tree**	Myrtus communis, L.	*Myrtus*	54
Naued, Nauet, *or* **Nauet gentle**	Brassica Napus, L.	*Napus*	55

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Nedle, pinke	Erodium cicutarium, L'Her.	*Geranium*	39
Nenufar, Petie	Caltha palustris, L.	*Chameleuce*	26
Nepe	Nepeta Cataria, L.	*Calamintha*	22
Neppe, wylde	Bryonia dioica, L.	*Bryonia*	21
Nesewurt, *or* **whyte Nesewurt**	Veratrum album, L.	*Veratrum*	79
Nettel tree	Celtis australis, L.	*Celtis*	24
Nettle	Urtica dioica, L.	*Vrtica*	81
Nettle, banke	Nepeta Scordotis, L.	*Scordotis*	71
Nettle, dead *or* **whyte**	Lamium album, L.	*Lamium*	46
Newe chappel floure	Orobanche Rapum, Thuill.	*Orobanche*	58
Nigella romana	Nigella sativa, L.	*Git*	40
Nisewurt, blacke	Helleborus foetidus, L.	*Veratrum*	80
Nut, Festike	Pistacia vera, L.	*Pistacia*	63
Nute, earth	Bunium flexuosum, With.	*Apios*	14
Nyghtshade	Solanum nigrum, L.	*Solanum hortense*	75
Ode	Isatis tinctoria, L.	*Glastum*	40
Oke	Quercus Robur, L.	*Quercus*	65
Oke of Hierusalem	Chenopodium Botrys, L.	*Botrys*	20
Okeferne	Polypodium Dryopteris, L.	*Dryopteris*	35
Oleander	Nerium Oleander, L.	*Nerion*	56
Olyue tree	Olea europæa, L.	*Olea*	56
One bery	Paris quadrifolia, L.	*Aconitum*	8
Onion, dogges	Ornithogalum umbellatum, L.	*Ornithigalum*	57
Onion, sea **Onyon, french**	Scilla maritima, L.	*Scilla*	71
Onyon, Wynter	Allium Cepa, L.	*Cepe*	25
Open ars tree	Mespilus germanica, L.	*Mespilus*	53
Opier	Viburnum Opulus, L.	*Opulus*	57
Orchanet	Lycopsis arvensis, L.	*Anchusa*	12
Orech **Orege**	Atriplex hortensis, L., and allied species.	*Atriplex*	18
Orenge tree	Citrus Aurantium, L.	*Malus medica*	51
Organ	Origanum vulgare, L.	*Origanum*	57
Osterluci, round	Aristolochia rotunda, L.	*Aristolochia*	15
Osyer tree	Salix viminalis, L.	*Salix*	70

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Ote thistle	Onopordum Acanthium, L.	*Acanthium.*	8
Otes	Avena sativa, L.	*Avena*	18
Our Ladies mantel	Alchemilla vulgaris, L.	*Alchimilla*	82
Oxeye	Anacyclus radiatus, Lois.	*Buthamus*	22
Oyle seede	Sesamum orientale, L.	*Sesamum*	73
Pacience	Rumex Patientia, L.	*Rumex*	69
Pagle	Primula veris, L.	*Verbasculum*	79
Palma Christi	Ricinus Palma-Christi, L.	*Ricinus*	68
Panicke, petie	Phalaris canariensis, L.	*Phalaris*	61
Panike	Panicum italicum, L.	*Panicum*	59
Panses	Viola tricolor, L.	*Trinitaria*	87
Paper, Herbe *or* water	Papyrus antiquorum, L.	*Papyros*	60
Parietorie of the wal	Parietaria officinalis, L.	*Helxine*	41
Parsely, Lumberdy		*Petroselinum*	61
Paules Betony	Veronica officinalis, L.	*Betonica Pauli*	19
Peare tree	Pyrus communis, L.	*Pyrus*	65
Pease, a	Pisum sativum, L.	*Pisum*	63
Pease, ciche	Cicer arietinum, L.	*Cicer*	27
Pease, eruyle	Lathyrus latifolius, L.	*Eruilia*	35
Peasen, longe	Phaseolus vulgaris, L.	*Phasiolus*	62
Peaserthnut	Lathyrus macrorrhizus, Wimm.	*Astragalus*	18
Peche tree	Amygdalus persica, L.	*Malus Persica*	52
Peche tree, hasty	Prunus Armeniaca, L.	*Malus armeniaca*	52
Pelletorie of the wal	Parietaria officinalis, L.	*Helxine*	41
Penyryal	Mentha Pulegium, L.	*Pulegium*	65
Peny ryal, Wodde	Veronica officinalis, L.	*Betonica Pauli*	19
Peony	Pæonia officinalis, L.	*Peonia*	59
Peper, indishe	Capsicum annuum, L.	*Piperitis*	63
Perewincle	Vinca minor, L.	*Clematis daphnoides*	28
Perewincle, bush		*Clematis altera*	28
Perseley	Petroselinum sativum, L.	*Apium*	15
Perseley, Rose	Anemone hortensis, L.	*Anemone*	13
Perseley, square	Bunium Bulbocastanum, L.	*Bunium*	22
Perseley, wylde	Sison Amomum, L.	*Sison*	74
Persely, stone		*Petroselinum*	61

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Persnepe	Pastinaca sativa, L.	*Sisaron*	74
Persnepe, Cow *or* **rough**	Heracleum Sphondylium, L.	*Sphondilium*	76
Petie ciche	Lathyrus sativus, L.	*Cicercula*	27
Petie ferne	Polypodium Dryopteris, L.	*Dryopteris*	35
Petie Larix	Camphorosma monspeliacum, L.	*Chamepeuce*	26
Petie nenufar	Caltha palustris, L.	*Chameleuce*	26
Petie panicke	Phalaris canariensis, L.	*Phalaris*	61
Petigrue	Ruscus aculeatus, L.	*Ruscus*	69
Pety morel	Solanum nigrum, L.	*Solanum hortense*	75
Pillitorie of Spayne	Peucedanum Ostruthium, Koch.	*Laserpitium gallicum*	46
		Petroselinum	61
Pimpinel	Pimpinella Saxifraga, L.	*Bipennula germanica*	83
Pinke nedle	Erodium cicutarium, L'Her.	*Geranium*	39
Pipriges	Berberis vulgaris, L.	*Oxyacantha*	58
Plantaine	Plantago major, L.	*Plantago*	63
Plantayne, Pond *or* **swymmynge**	Potamogeton, probably P. natans, L.	*Potamogeton*	65
Playne tree	Platanus orientalis, L.	*Platanus*	64
Plum tree	Prunus domestica, L.	*Prunus*	65
Polipodium	Polypodium vulgare, L.	*Filicula*	38
Poly	Teucrium Polium, L.	*Polium*	64
Pomgranat tree	Punica Granatum, L.	*Malus punica*	52
Pond plantayne	Potamogeton, probably P. natans, L.	*Potamogeton*	65
Pontike-wormwod	Artemisia Absinthium, L.	*Absinthium*	7
Popler / **Popler, blacke**	Populus tremula, L.	*Populus*	65
Popler, whyte	Populus alba, L.	*Populus*	64
Poppy	Papaver somniferum, L.	*Papauer*	59
Poppy, horned	Glaucium luteum, Scop.	*Papauer corniculatum*	59
Poppy, yealow	Glaucium luteum, Scop.	*Papauer corniculatum*	59
Popy, wyld	Papaver Rhœas, L.	*Papauererraticum*	59
Prickwylowe	Hippophäe rhamnoides, L.	*Halimus*	41
Prickly broume	Genista anglica, L.	*Genistella*	85
Pricky Sperage	Asparagus acutifolius, L.	*Asparagus*	17

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Priestes crowne	Leontodon Taraxacum, L.	*Intubus*	44
Prim print	Ligustrum vulgare, L.	*Ligustrum*	48
Primrose	Primula vulgaris, L.	*Verbasculum*	79
Priuet	Ligustrum vulgare, L.	*Ligustrum*	48
Pryckewynde	Smilax aspera, L.	*Smilax aspera*	75
Puddyng grasse	Mentha Pulegium, L.	*Pulegium*	66
Purcellaine	Portulaca oleracea, L.	*Portulaca*	65
Purcellayne, Sea	Atriplex portulacoides, L.	*Cepaea*	25
Purple camomyle	Adonis autumnalis, L.	*Anthenus*	14
Purple goosgrase	Sherardia arvensis, L.	*Alysson Plinii*	11
Purple Mouseare	Antennaria dioica, L.?	*Pilosella*	86
Purple losestryfe	Lythrum Salicaria, L.	*Lysimachia*	50
Purple stock-gelefloures	Mathiola incana, Br.	*Viola alba*	80
Purple veluet floure	Amaranthus tricolor, L., and allied species.	*Amarantus*	11
Pympernel	Anagallis arvensis, L.	*Anagallis*	12
Pyne, grounde	Ajuga Chamæpitys, L.	*Chamepitys*	26
Pyne tree	Pinus sylvestris, L.	*Pinus*	62
Pyony	Pæonia officinalis, L.	*Peonia*	59
Quicken tree	Pyrus Aucuparia, L.	*Sorbus*	75
Quik tree	Pyrus Aucuparia, L.	*Myrica*	54
Quince tree	Cydonia vulgaris, Pers.	*Malus Cotonea*	51
Radice, *or* Radishe	Raphanus sativus, L.	*Radix*	66
Radice, alman *or* rape	Raphanus sativus, L.	*Radix*	66
Radish, wyld	Raphanus Raphanistrum, L.?	*Armoracia*	15
Rammes	Allium ursinum, L.	*Allium*	10
Rampe	Arum maculatum, L.	*Arum*	16
Ramsey	Allium ursinum, L.	*Allium*	10
Rape	Brassica Rapa, L.	*Rapum*	67
Rape, longe	Brassica Napus, L.	*Napus*	55
Rape radice	Raphanus sativus, L.	*Radix*	66
Rape violet	Cyclamen europæum, L.	*Cyclaminus*	33
Rashe	Various species of Juncus	*Scirpus*	71
Rasin tree	Ribes rubrum, L.	*Rhibes*	86
Raspeses	Rubus Idæus, L.	*Rubus ideus*	68
Red Archaungel	Stachys sylvatica, L.	*Galeopsis*	39

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Red firre tree	Pinus Picea, L.	*Picea*	62
Red loosstryfe	Lythrum Salicaria, L.	*Lysimachia*	50
Red mathes **Red mayde wed**	Adonis autumnalis, L.	*Anthenus*	14
Red mynte	Mentha hirsuta, L.	*Sisymbrium*	74
Redco	Armoracia rusticana, Rupp.	*Thlaspi*	78
Redcornrose	Papaver Rhœas, L.	*Papauer erraticum*	59
Reed	Arundo Phragmites, L.	*Arundo*	16
Reedmace	Typha latifolia, L.	*Typha*	79
Right melilote	Melilotus italica, L. ?	*Sertula campana*	72
Righte dittany	Origanum Dictamnus, L.	*Dictamnus*	34
Rishe	Spartina stricta, Roth.	*Spartum herba*	76
	Various species of Juncus	*Scirpus*	71
Rocket water cresses	Nasturtium officinale, Br.	*Sisymbrium*	74
Rocket, wound	Barbarea vulgaris, L.	*Barbare herba*	82
Rokket	Eruca sativa, L.	*Eruca*	35
Rose	Various species of Rosa	*Rosa*	68
Rose bay tree **Rose laurel**	Nerium Oleander, L.	*Nerion*	56
Rose perseley	Anemone hortensis, L.	*Anemone*	13
Rose, water	Nymphæa alba, L. Nuphar lutea, Sm.	*Nymphea*	56
Rosecampi	Lychnis Coronaria, L.	*Verbasculum*	79
Rosmary	Rosmarinus officinalis, L.	*Libanotis*	48
Rose of hierico	Anastatica hierochuntica, L.	*Amomum*	12
Rough Persnepe	Heracleum Sphondylium, L.	*Sphondilium*	76
Rough Trifoly	Trifolium arvense, L.	*Lagopus*	46
Rountree	Pyrus Aucuparia, L.	*Sorbus*	75
Round hertworte **Round Osterluci**	Aristolochia rotunda, L.	*Aristolochia*	15
Rue	Ruta graveolens, L.	*Ruta*	69
Rue, Stone, *or* **wal**	Asplenium Ruta-muraria, L.	*Saluia vita*	86
Running Buckwheate	Polygonum Convolvulus, L.	*Elatine*	35
Runnyng tyme	Thymus vulgaris, L.	*Serpyllum*	72
Rupontike	Centaurea Rhapontica, L.	*Centaurium*	24
Rybgrasse **Rybwurte**	Plantago lanceolata, L.	*Plantago*	63
Rye	Secale cereale, L.	*Secale*	71

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Ryse	Oryza sativa, L.	*Oryza*	58
Ryshe Succory	Chondrilla juncea, L.	*Chondrilla*	26
Safforne Saffron	Crocus sativus, L.	*Crocus*	31
Saffron, Bastard, *or* mocke	Carthamus tinctorius, L.	*Cnecus*	29
Saffron, wylde	Colchicum autumnale, L.	*Cholchicum*	29
Sagapene, herbe	Ferula communis, L.	*Ferula*	37
Sage	Salvia officinalis, L.	*Saluia*	70
Sage, Bush, *or* Cist	Cistus salvifolius, L.	*Cisthus*	28
Sage, Stoni, *or* Wal		*Sideritis*	73
Sage of Hierusalem	Phlomis fruticosa, L.	*Bacchar*	18
Saint Johans grasse	Hypericum perforatum, L.	*Ascyron*	17
Salowe tree	Various species of Salix	*Salix*	69
Sampere	Crithmum maritimum, L.	*Crithmus*	31
Sanicle	Sanicula europæa, L.	*Sanicula*	86
Satyrion	A name for Orchids in general	*Satyrion*	70
Satyrion, great		*Satyrion*	70
Satyrion, hand	Orchis maculata, L.	*Satyrion*	71
Satyrion, whyte		*Satyrion*	70
Satyrion Ryal	Orchis maculata, L.	*Satyrion*	70
Sauce alone	Alliaria officinalis, Andrzj.	*Alliaria*	82
Saueray, *or* Sauery	Satureia hortensis, L.	*Satureia*	70
Sauge	Salvia officinalis, L.	*Saluia*	70
Saugh tree	Various species of Salix	*Salix*	70
Sauyne	Juniperus Sabina, L.	*Sabina*	69
Saxifrage	Silaus pratensis, Bess	*Saxifragia*	87
Saynt Iohans grasse, *or* Saynt Iohans wurte	Hypericum perforatum, L.	*Hypericon*	43
Saynt Iohans grasse, Square *or* great	Hypericum quadrangulum, L.	*Ascyron*	17
Scabious	Centaurea Scabiosa, L.	*Scabiosa*	87

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Scala celi	Polygonatum multiflorum, All.	*Polygonatum*	64
Scaleferne	Ceterach officinarum, Willd.	*Asplenum*	17
Scalion	Allium ascalonicum, L.	*Cepe*	25
Scorpiones tayle	Heliotropium europæum, L.	*Heliotropium*	41
Sea belte, *or* **Sea gyrdel**	Laminaria saccharina, Lam.	*Cingulum*	27
Sea Holly, *or* **Sea Hulver**	Eryngium maritimum, L.	*Eryngium*	36
Sea mosse	[A Zoophyte]	*Bryon thalassion*	21
Sea Mugworte	Artemisia maritima, L.	*Arthemisia*	16
Sea onion	Scilla maritima, L.	*Scilla*	71
Sea Purcellayne	Atriplex portulacoides, L.	*Cepaea*	25
Sea Trifoly	Astragalus Glaux, L.	*Glaux*	40
Sea wartwurt	Euphorbia Peplis, L.	*Peplis*	60
Sea wormwod	Artemisia maritima, L.	*Absinthium*	8
Sea wyllowe	Hippophäe rhamnoides, L.	*Halimus*	41
Sea cole	Brassica oleracea, L.	*Brassica syluestris*	20
Seafolfote	Convolvulus Soldanella, L.	*Brassica marina*	20
Sege	Various species of Carex	*Carex*	23
Selendine	Chelidonium majus, L.	*Hirundinaria*	42
Sene	Colutea arborea, L.	*Colutea*	29
Seruice tree	Pyrus torminalis, Sm.	*Sorbus*	75
Sesame	Sesamum orientale, L.	*Sesama*	73
Setwal	Valeriana pyrenaica, L.	*Phu*	62
Shabub	Lunaria biennis, L.	*Lunaria*	85
Sharpdocke	Rumex acutus, L.	*Rumex*	69
Sharpbynde	Smilax aspera, L.	*Smilax aspera*	75
Shauegrasse, short, *or* **thycke**	Hippuris vulgaris, L. / Equisetum arvense, L.	*Polygonum*	64
Shearegrasse	A Carex: or perhaps Cladium Mariscus, L.	*Carex*	23
Shepherdes bag, *or* **purse**	Capsella Bursa-pastoris	*Bursa pastoris*	83
Short shaue grasse	Hippuris vulgaris, L. / Equisetum arvense, L.	*Polygonum*	64
Siler montayne	Ammi Visnaga, Lam.	*Seseli massiliense*	73
Skowrwurt	Saponaria officinalis, L.	*Radicula*	66
Skyrwit, *or* **Skyrwort**	Sium Sisarum, L.	*Sisaron*	74

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Slauke	Ulva latissima, L.	*Bryon thalassion*	21
Sle tree, *or* **Slo tree**	Prunus spinosa, L.	*Prunus*	65
Smallage	Apium palustre, L.	*Elioselinum*	35
Small Hertworte	Aristolochia Clematitis, L.	*Aristolochia*	15
Snail Trifoly	Medicago scutellata, L.	*Medica*	51
Sopewurt	Saponaria officinalis, L.	*Radicula*	66
Sorel	Rumex Acetosa, L.	*Rumex*	69
Sorel, wod	Oxalis Acetosella, L.	*Oxys*	58
Sorb Appel, *or* **Sorb tree**	Pyrus domestica, Sm.	*Sorbus*	75
Sothernwood	Artemisia Abrotanum, L.	*Abrotonum*	7
Sourdocke	Rumex Acetosa, L.	*Rumex*	69
Sow thistle	Sonchus oleraceus, L.	*Cicerbita*	27
Speknel	Meum athamanticum, L.	*Meum*	53
Sperage	Asparagus officinalis, L.	*Asparagus*	17
Sperage, pricky	Asparagus acutifolius, L.	*Asparagus*	17
Spergrasse, *or* **Sperewurte**	Ranunculus Flammula, L.	*Flamula*	84
Spiknarde, french	Valeriana celtica, L.	*Nardus celtica*	55
Spourge	Euphorbia Lathyris, L.	*Lathyris*	46
Spourge	Euphorbia Esula, L.	*Pityusa*	63
Spourge gyant	Euphorbia palustris, L.	*Pityusa*	63
Spourge lint *or* **litle**	Euphorbia Esula, L.	*Pityusa*	63
Spourge tyme	Euphorbia Peplus, L.	*Peplum*	60
Spurge	Euphorbia Lathyris, L.	*Lathyris*	46
Spredynge Lettis	Lactuca sativa, L.	*Lactuca*	45
Spyknarde	Nardostachys Jatamansi, DC.	*Nardus*	55
Spyndle tree	Euonymus europæus, L.	*Euonymos*	36
Square perseley	Bunium Bulbocastanum, L.	*Bunium*	22
Square tree	Euonymus europæus, L.	*Euonymos*	36
Square saint Johans grasse	Hypericum quadrangulum, L.	*Ascyron*	17
Squinant	Andropogon Schœnanthus, L.	*Juncus odoratus*	45
Staues aker	Delphinium Staphisagria, L.	*Staphis agria*	77
Stichas	Lavandula Stœchas, L.	*Stechas*	77
Stichwurt	Stellaria Holostea, L.	*Gramen*	41
Stocke geleflloure	Mathiola incana, Br.	*Viola alba*	80
Stoncroppe	Sedum reflexum, L.	*Sedum*	72

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Stoncroppe, litle	Sedum acre, L.	*Sedum*	72
Stonebreake, time		*Saxifragia*	87
Stone persely		*Petroselinum*	61
Stone Rue	Asplenium Ruta-muraria, L.	*Saluia vita*	86
Stonisage		*Sideritis*	73
Strawbery tree	Arbutus Unedo, L.	*Arbutus*	16
Strawbery Strawbery leafe	Fragaria vesca, L.	*Fragraria*	38
Strayte hore-hound	Sideritis syriaca, L. ?	*Stachys*	77
Stynkyng Hore-hound	Ballota nigra, L.	*Ballote*	11
Stynkynge mayd-weede	Anthemis Cotula, L.	*Parthenium*	60
Stynkynge trifoly	Anagyris fœtida, L.	*Anagyris*	12
Succory	Cichorium Intybus, L.	*Intubus*	44
Succory, gardine	Cichorium Endivia, L.	*Intubus*	44
Succory, gum *or* Ryshe	Chondrilla juncea, L.	*Chondrilla*	26
Succory, yealowe	Picris hieracioides, L.	*Hieracium*	42
Sumache	Rhus Coriaria, L.	*Rhus*	67
Swallowurt	Vincetoxicum officinale, Moench.	*Asclepias*	17
Swete brere	Rosa rubiginosa, L.	*Cynorrhodus*	33
Swymmynge plantayne	Potamogeton natans, L.	*Potamogeton*	65
Swyne grasse	Polygonum aviculare, L.	*Polygonum*	64
Syndow	Alchemilla vulgaris, L.	*Alchimilla*	82
Syngrene	Sempervivum tectorum, L.	*Sedum*	72
Syue	Allium Schœnoprasum, L.	*Gethium*	39
Tamarinde	Tamarindus indica, L.	*Oxyphenix*	58
Tamarik	Tamarix gallica, L.	*Myrica*	54
Tansey	Tanacetum vulgare, L.	*Arthemisia*	16
Tansey, wylde	Potentilla Anserina, L.	*Portentilla*	86
Tarragon	Artemisia Dracunculus, L.	*Tarchon*	77
Tasel, wilde	Dipsacus sylvestris, L.	*Dipsacos*	34
Thapsene, *or* Thapsia	Thapsia villosa, L.	*Thapsia*	78
Thistle, cotten, gum, *or* ote	Onopordum Acanthium, L.	*Acanthium*	8
Thorn-broume	Genista anglica, L.	*Genistella*	85

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Thorne, buckeler *or* Christe's	Paliurus aculeatus, L.	*Rhamnus*	67
Thorne, Whyte	Cratægus Oxyacantha, L.	*Spina alba*	76
Thorowwax	Bupleurum rotundifolium, L.	*Perfoliata*	85
Thryft	Sedum reflexum, L.	*Sedum*	72
Thycke shauegrasse	Hippuris vulgaris, L. / Equisetum arvense, L.	*Polygonum*	64
Thyme / Thyme, commune	Thymus Serpyllum, L.	*Thymus*	78
Thyme, Venetian	Thymus cephalotos, L.?	*Thymus*	78
Ticke sede	Ricinus Palma-Christi, L.	*Ricinus*	68
Time stonebreake		*Saxifragia*	87
Todes flax	Linaria vulgaris, Mill.	*Osyris*	58
Tonge laurel	Ruscus Hippoglossum, L.	*Hippoglossum*	42
Tormentil, *or* Tormerik	Potentilla Tormentilla, Nestl.	*Tormentilla*	87
Totsan	Hypericum Androsæmum, L.	*Androsaemon*	13
Traces, Lady	Spiranthes autumnalis, Rich.	*Satyrion*	70
Tre trifoly	Cytisus hirsutus, L.	*Cytisus*	33
Triacle, English	Teucrium Scordium, L.	*Camedrys*	26
Triacle Mustard	Thlaspi arvense, L.	*Thlaspi*	78
Trifoly, gardine	Melilotus cœrulea, Lam.	*Lotus vrbana*	49
Trifoly, mount	Anemone Hepatica, L.	*Trinitaria*	87
Trifoly, rough	Trifolium arvense, L.	*Lagopus*	46
Trifoly, sea	Astragalus Glaux, L.	*Glaux*	40
Trifoly, snail	Medicago scutellata, L.	*Medica*	51
Trifoly, stynkynge	Anagyris foetida, L.	*Anagyris*	12
Trifoly, tre	Cytisus hirsutus, L.	*Cytisus*	33
Turkishe corne, *or* millet	Zea Mays, L.	*Milium indicum*	54
Turnepe	Brassica Napus, L.	*Napus*	55
Two faces in a hoode	Viola tricolor, L.	*Trinitaria*	87
Two penigrasse	Lysimachia Nummularia, L.	*Centimorbia*	84
Tyme, Horse	Calamintha Clinopodium, Benth.	*Clinopodium*	29
Tyme, runnyng	Thymus vulgaris, L.	*Serpyllum*	72

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Tyme, spourge	Euphorbia Peplus, L.	*Peplum*	60
Tyme, wylde	Thymus Sepyllum, L.	*Serpyllum*	72
Valerian	Polemonium cœruleum, L.	*Phu*	62
Valerian, wylde	Valeriana officinalis, L.	*Phu*	62
Veluet floure	Tagetes indica, L.	*Viola flammea*	80
Veluet floure, purple	Amaranthus tricolor, L., and allied species	*Amarantus*	11
Venetian thyme	Thymus cephalotos, L.?	*Thymus*	78
Venus heir	Adiantum Capillus-Veneris, L.	*Adiantum*	9
Veruen mallowe	Malva Alcea, L.	*Alcea*	10
Vghe	Taxus baccata, L.	*Myrica*	54
Vghe tree	Taxus baccata, L.	*Taxus*	77
Vine, wild	Vitis Labrusca, L.	*Labrusca*	45
Violet	Viola odorata, L.	*Viola nigra*	80
Violet, rape	Cyclamen europæum, L.	*Cyclaminus*	33
Vnsauery Margerum	Prunella vulgaris, L.	*Symphytum*	77
Vrsin, Branke	Acanthus mollis, L.	*Acanthium*	8
Vyne	Vitis vinifera, L.	*Vitis vinifera*	81
Wad	Isatis tinctoria, L.	*Glastum*	40
Wake Robin	Arum maculatum, L.	*Arum*	15
Wal Barley	Hordeum murinum, L.	*Hordeum murinum*	42
Wal gelefloure	Cheiranthus Cheiri, L.	*Viola alba*	80
Wal Rue	Asplenium Ruta-muraria, L.	*Saluia vita*	86
Walferne	Polypodium vulgare, L.	*Filicula*	38
Walnut tree	Juglans regia, L.	*Juglans*	45
Walsage		*Sideritis*	73
Walwurt	Sambucus Ebulus, L.	*Ebulus*	35
Wartwort	Euphorbia Helioscopia, L.	*Peplis*	60
Wartwurt, sea	Euphorbia Peplis, L.	*Peplis*	60
Water Betonie	Scrophularia aquatica, L.	*Clymenum*	29
Water cresses	Nasturtium officinale, Br. Helosciadium nodiflorum, Koch.	*Sisymbrium*	74
Water cresses, Rocket	Nasturtium officinale, Br.	*Sisymbrium*	74
Watercresses, yealowe	Nasturtium amphibium, Br.	*Lauer*	47

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Water Germander	Teucrium Scordium, L.	*Scordium*	71
Water Hemp	Eupatorium cannabinum, L.	*Eupatorium vulgare*	84
Water Lentilles	Lemna minor, L.	*Lens palustris*	47
Water mallowe	Althæa officinalis, L.	*Althea*	11
Water mynte	Mentha sylvestris, L.	*Sisymbrium*	74
Water paper	Papyros antiquorum, L.	*Papyros*	60
Water Rose	Nymphæa alba, L. / Nuphar lutea, Sm.	*Nymphea*	56
Waterdocke	Rumex acutus, L.	*Rumex*	69
Way bent	Hordeum murinum, L.	*Hordeum murinum*	42
Waybread	Plantago major, L.	*Plantago*	63
Waybread, great	Plantago major, L.	*Plantago*	63
Weybreade, crowfote	Plantago Coronopus, L.	*Coronopus*	31
Wheate barley	Hordeum vulgare, L.	*Hordeum*	43
Wheate, lyght	Triticum sativum, L., var. hybernum	*Siligo*	73
Wheate of turkey	Zea Mays, L.	*Milium*	54
White wurte	Polygonatum multiflorum, All.	*Polygonatum*	64
Whyne	Ononis arvensis, L.	*Anonis*	73
Whyte affodil	Asphodelus ramosus, L.	*Albucus*	10
Whyte daffadyl	Narcissus poeticus, L.	*Narcissus*	55
Whyte Endyue	Cichorium Endivia, L.	*Intubus*	44
Whyte Esptree	Populus alba, L.	*Populus*	64
Whyte Laus tibi	Narcissus poeticus, L.	*Narcissus*	55
Whyte melilote	Melilotus alba, Lam.	*Melfrugum*	52
Whyte Nesewurt	Veratrum album, L.	*Veratrum*	79
Whyte nettle	Lamium album, L.	*Lamium*	46
Whyte Popler	Populus alba, L.	*Populus*	64
Whyte satyrion		*Satyrion*	70
Whyte stocke geleflowre	Mathiola incana, Br.	*Viola alba*	80
Whyte thorne	Cratægus Oxyacantha, L.	*Spina alba*	76
Wich tree	Ulmus montana, With.	*Vlmus*	81
Wild carot	Daucus Carota, L.	*Daucus*	34
Wild vine	Vitis Labrusca, L.	*Labrusca*	45
Wilde Buglos	Lycopsis arvensis, L.	*Anchusa*	12
Wilde Tasel	Dipsacus sylvestris, L.	*Dipsacos*	34
Wod bynde	Lonicera Periclymenum, L.	*Periclymenum*	60
Wod sorel	Oxalis Acetosella, L.	*Oxys*	58

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Wodde Peny ryal	Veronica officinalis, L.	*Betonica Pauli*	19
Wolfes bayn, yelowe	Aconitum Lycoctonum, L.	*Aconitum*	9
Wolfes bayne	Aconitum	*Aconitum*	9
Wolfsbane, blewe	Aconitum Napellus, L.	*Aconitum*	9
Wormwod	Artemisia Absinthium, L.	*Absinthium*	7
Wormwod, frenche	Artemisia gallica, Willd.?	*Absinthium*	8
Wormwod gentle	Artemisia Absinthium, L.	*Absinthium*	7
Wormwod, pontike	Artemisia Absinthium, L.	*Absinthium*	8
Wormwod, sea	Artemisia maritima, L.	*Absinthium*	8
Woundrocket	Barbarea vulgaris, Br.	*Barbare herba*	82
Woundewurte	Senecio saracenicus, L.	*Solidago saracenica*	87
Wyld cucummer	Ecbalium Elaterium, A. Rich.	*Cucumis syluestris*	31
Wyld Radish	Raphanus Raphanistrum, L.?	*Armoracia*	15
Wylde Cole	Sinapis arvensis, L.	*Lampsana*	46
Wylde garlike	Allium vineale, L.	*Allium*	10
Wylde Gelouer	Dianthus Caryophyllus, L.	*Cantabrica*	22
Wylde lote	Melilotus officinalis, Willd.	*Lotus syluestris*	49
Wylde mallowe	Malva sylvestris, L.	*Malua*	50
Wylde mergerum	Origanum vulgare, L.	*Origanum*	57
Wylde mynte	Mentha sylvestris, L.	*Menthastrum*	53
Wylde Neppe	Bryonia dioica, L.	*Bryonia*	21
Wylde Perseley	Sison Amomum, L.	*Sison*	74
Wylde popy	Papaver Rhœas, L.	*Papauer erraticum*	59
Wylde saffron	Colchicum autumnale, L.	*Cholchicum*	29
Wylde Tansey	Potentilla Anserina, L.	*Portentilla*	86
Wylde tyme	Thymus Serpyllum, L.	*Serpyllum*	72
Wylde valerian	Valeriana officinalis, L.	*Phu*	62
Wylow tree	Various species of Salix	*Salix*	69
Wylowe, herbe	Lysimachia vulgaris, L.	*Lysimachia*	50
Wylowe, prick *or* **sea**	Hipphophäe rhamnoides, L.	*Halimus*	41
Wylowe tree, greate	Salix alba, L.	*Salix*	70
Wynter cheries	Physalis Alkekengi, L.	*Solanum vesicarium*	75

English Name.	Scientific Name.	Latin Heading.	Page.
Wynter cresse	Barbarea præcox, Br.	*Irio*	44
Wynter onyon	Allium Cepa, L.	*Cepe*	25
Wyntergrene	Pyrola rotundifolia, L.	*Limonium*	48
Wythwynde	Convolvulus arvensis, L. and C. sepium, L.	*Conuolvulus*	30
Yealow poppy	Glaucium luteum, Scop.	*Papauer corniculatum*	59
Yealowe camomyle	Anthemis tinctoria, L.	*Anthenus*	14
Yealowe daffodyl	Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus, L.	*Narcissus*	55
Yealowe Lousstryfe	Lysimachia vulgaris, L.	*Lysimachia*	50
Yealowe mouseeare	Hieracium Pilosella, L.	*Pilosella*	86
Yealowe succory	Picris hieracioides, L.	*Hieracium*	42
Yealowe watercresses	Nasturtium amphibium, Br.	*Lauer*	47
Yewtree	Taxus baccata, L.	*Taxus*	77

INDEX

OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF THE PLANTS MENTIONED IN TURNER'S 'NAMES,' WITH THE ENGLISH NAMES ASSIGNED BY HIM TO EACH.

Acanthus mollis, L. Branke ursin.
Aconitum Napellus, L. Blewe wolfsbane, Monkes coule.
Actæa spicata, L. Grapewurt.
Adiantum Capillus-Veneris, L. Maidens heir, Venus heir.
Adonis autumnalis, L. Purple Camomyle, Red mathes, Red maydewed.
Agrimonia Eupatoria, L. Agrimony.
Ajuga Chamæpitys, L. Grounde pyne.
Ajuga genevensis, L. Geagged Bugle.
Ajuga reptans, L. Bugle.
Alcea rosea, L. Holyoke, Iagged mallowe.
Alchemilla vulgaris, L. Ladies mantel, Syndow.
Alliaria officinalis, Andrzj. Jacke of the hedge, Sauce alone.
Allium ascalonicum, L. Scalion.
Allium Cepa, L. Wynter Onyon.
Allium fistulosum, L. ? Hole leke.
Allium Porrum, L. Frenche Leke, Leke.
Allium sativum, L. Garlike.
Allium Schœnoprasum, L. Chive, Syve.
Allium ursinum, L. Bucrammes, Rammes, Ramsey.
Allium vineale, L. Crowe garlike.
Alnus glutinosa, L. Alder tree, Aller tree.
Aloe vulgaris, Lam. ? Aloe.
Althæa officinalis, L. Marrishe mallowe, water mallowe.
Amaranthus tricolor, L., and allied species. Flouramore, Purple velvet floure.
Ammi majus, L. Amy.
Ammi Visnaga, Lam. Siler montayne.
Amygdalus communis, L. Almon tree.
Amygdalus persica, L. Peche tree.
Anacyclus radiatus, DC. Oxeye.
Anagallis arvensis, L. Pympernel.
Anagyris foetida, L. Beane tree, Stynkynge trifoly.
Anastatica Hierochuntica, L. Rose of hierico.
Andropogon Schœnanthus, L. Squinant.
Anemone Hepatica, L. Mount-trifoly.

Anemone hortensis, L. Rose Perseley.
Anethum graveolens, L. Anise, Dill.
Antennaria dioica, L. ? Litle mouseare, purple mouseare.
Anthemis Cotula, L. Stynkynge maydweede.
Anthemis nobilis, L. Cammomyle.
Anthemis tinctoria, L. Yealowe cammomyle.
Anthriscus Cerefolium, Hoffm. Chervel.
Anthriscus sylvestris, Hoffm. Casshes, Mocke chervel.
Antirrhinum Orontium, L. Calfe snoute.
Apium palustre, L. Smallage.
Arbutus Unedo, L. Arbutus tree.
Arctium Lappa, L. Bur.
Aristolochia Clematitis, L. Small herteworte.
Aristolochia longa, L. Longe Astolochia, Long Hertworth.
Aristolochia rotunda, L. Astrolochia, Round Osterluci, Round Hertworte.
Armoracia rusticana, Rupp. Redco.
Artemisia Abrotanum, L. Sothernwood.
Artemisia Absinthium, L. Litle mugworte, Pontike-wormwod.
Artemisia Dracunculus, L. Tarragon.
Artemisia gallica, Willd. ? Frenche wormwod.
Artemisia maritima, L. Sea mugworte.
Arum Dracunculus, L. Dragon.
Arum maculatum, L. Cuckopintell, Rampe, Wake Robin.
Arundo Phragmites, L. Reed.
Asarum europæum, L. Azarabacca, Folefote.
Asparagus acutifolius, L. Prickly Sperage.
Asparagus officinalis, L. Sperage.
Asphodelus ramosus, L. Duche daffodil, Whyte Affodil.
Asplenium Ruta-muraria, L. Stone rue, Wal Rue.
Astragalus Glaux, L. Sea Trifoly.
Atriplex hortensis, L. Orech, Orege.
Atriplex portulacoides, L. Sea purcellayne.
Avena sativa, L. Haver, Otes.

Ballota nigra, L. Blacke Horehound.
Barbarea praecox, Br. Wynter Cress.
Barbarea vulgaris, L. Wound rocket.
Bellis perennis, L. Dasie.
Berberis vulgaris, L. Berberies, Pipriges.
Beta maritima, L. Bete.
Betula alba, L. Birch tree, Birke tree.
Blitum virgatum, L. Blete.
Boletus laricis, Jacq. Agarike.
Borrago officinalis, L. Borage.
Botrychium Lunaria, L. Maye grapes, Little lunary.
Brassica Napus, L. Naved or Navet, Navet gentle, Longe Rape.
Brassica oleracea, L. Cole, Colewurtes, Sea Cole, Keele.
Brassica Rapa, L. Rape.
Bryonia dioica, L. Bryonie, Wylde neppe.
Bunium Bulbocastanum, L. Square persely.
Bunium flexuosum, With. Earth nute.
Bupleurum rotundifolium, L. Thorowwax.
Buxus sempervirens, L. Box.

Calamintha Acinos, Clairv. Calamynt, Cornemint.
Calamintha Clinopodium, Benth. Horse Tyme.
Calamintha officinalis, Mœnch. Bush calamint, Hore calamynt.
Calendula officinalis, L. Marygolde.
Calluna vulgaris, Salisb. Hather, Ling.
Caltha palustris, L. Lucken Gollande, Petie Nenufar.
Camphorosma monspeliacum, L. Alpeare, Petie Larix.
Cannabis sativa, L. Hemp.
Capparis spinosa, L. Capers.
Capsella Bursa-pastoris, DC. Bursa pastoris, Shepherdes bag, Shepherdes purse.
Capsicum annuum, L. Indishe pepper.
Carduus benedictus, L. Cardo benedictus.
Carex. Sege, Shearegrass.
Carthamus tinctorius, L. Bastarde saffron, Mocke saffron.
Carum Carvi, L. Carruwayes.
Celtis australis, L. Lote tree, Whyte nettle.
Centaurea Cyanus, L. Blewblaw, Blewbottle.
Centaurea Scabiosa, L. Matfellon, Scabious.
Cercis Siliquastrum, L. Carobbeanes, Carobe tree, Carobes.
Ceterach officinarum, Willd. Citterach, Finger ferne, Scale ferne.
Cheiranthus Cheiri, L. Cheiry, Hertes ease, Wal gelefloure.
Chelidonium majus, L. Celendine.
Chenopodium Botrys, L. Ambrose, Oke of Hierusalem.
Chenopodium murale, L. Goosefote.
Chondrilla juncea, L. Gum Succory, Ryshe succory.
Cicer arietinum, L. Cich, Ciche pease.
Cichorium Endivia, L. Endyve, Whyte Endyve, Gardine Succory.
Cichorium Intybus, L. Hardewes, Succory.
Cistus ladaniferus, L. Ladon or Landon Shrub.
Cistus salvifolius, L. Bushsage, Cistsage.
Citrullus Colocynthis, Schrad. Coloquintida.
Citrus Aurantium, L. Orenge tree.
Citrus Limonium, L. Limones.
Citrus medica, L. Cytrones.
Clematis Vitalba, L. Downivine, Hedg vine.
Colchicum autumnale, L. Wyld saffron.
Colutea arborea, L. Sene.
Conium maculatum, L. Hemlocke.
Convallaria majalis, L. May lilies.
Convolvulus arvensis, L., and C. sepium, L. Byndeweede, Wythwynde.
Convolvulus Soldanella, L. Sea folfote.
Coriandrum sativum, L. Colander, Coriander.
Cornus Mas, L. Longe chery tree.
Cornus sanguinea, L. Dog tree, Gadrise.
Coronilla Securigera, DC. Axfiche, hachetfiche.
Corydalis tuberosa, DC. Holewurte.
Corylus Avellana, L. Hasyle tree.
Cratægus Oxyacantha, L. Hawthorne, Whyte thorn.
Crithmum maritimum, L. Sampere.
Crocus sativus, L. Saffrone.
Cucumis sativus, L. Cucummer.
Cucurbita Pepo, L. Gourde.

Cuminum Cyminum, L. Cummyn.
Cupressus sempervirens, L. Cypresse tree.
Cuscuta europæa, L., and C. Epithymum, L. Doder.
Cyclamen europæum, L. Rape violet.
Cydonia vulgaris, Pers. Quince tree.
Cynara Scolymus, L. Archichoke.
Cynoglossum officinale, L. Dogs tonge, houndes tong.
Cyperus longus, L. Galangal.
Cytisus hirsutus, L. Tre trifoly.

Daphne Laureola, L. Lauriel.
Daucus Carota, L. Carot.
Dianthus Caryophyllus, L. Wylde gelover.
Digitalis purpurea, L. Foxglove.
Dipsacus sylvestris, L. Wilde tasel.

Ecbalium Elaterium, A. Rich. Leaping or wyld Cucumer.
Equisetum arvense, L. Short or thycke shavegrasse.
Erodium cicutarium, L'Her. Cranes byl, Pynke nedle.
Eruca sativa, L. Rokket.
Ervum Lens, L. Lentil.
Eryngium maritimum, L. Sea holly, sea hulver.
Erythræa Centaurium, L. Centorie.
Euonymus europæus, L. Dogrise, Squaretree.
Eupatorium cannabinum, L. Water hemp.
Euphorbia Esula, L. Lint or Litle spourge, or Spourge.
Euphorbia Lathyris, L. Spourge.
Euphorbia palustris, L. Gyant spourge.
Euphorbia Peplis, L. Sea Wartwort, Spourge Tyme.
Euphrasia officinalis, L. Eye bryghte.

Faba vulgaris, L. Beane.
Fagus sylvatica, L. Bech.
Ferula communis, L. Fenel gyante, Herbe Sagapene.
Ficus Carica, L. Fig tree, Fyg tree.
Ficus Sycomorus, L. Mulbery fyg tree.
Filago germanica, L. Chafewurte, Cudwurt.
Fœniculum vulgare, Gaertn. Fenel.
Fragaria vesca, L. Strawberry.
Fraxinus excelsior, L. Ashe tree.
Fumaria officinalis, L. Fumitarie.

Gagea lutea, Ker. Dogges Leike.
Galega officinalis, L. Mocke licores.
Galium Aparine, L. Goosegrasse.
Galium verum, L. Maydens heire.
Genista anglica, L. Prickly or Thorn broume.
Gentiana lutea, L. Gentiane.
Geranium molle, L. Dovefote.
Geranium Robertianum, L. Herbe Robert.
Geum urbanum, L. Avennes.
Glaucium luteum, Scop. Horned poppy, yealowe poppy.
Glycyrrhiza glabra, L. Lycores.

Gnaphalium sylvaticum, L. Cartaphilago, Chafweed.
Gossypium herbaceum, L. Coton.

Heliotropium europæum, L. Scorpiones tayle.
Helleborus niger, L. Bearfot.
Helminthia echioides, L. Langdebefe.
Helosciadium nodiflorum, Koch. Water Cresses.
Heracleum Sphondylium, L. Cow persnepe, Rough persnepe.
Hieracium Pilosella, L. Mouseare, yealowe mouseare.
Hippophäe rhamnoides, L. Prick wylowe.
Hippuris vulgaris, L. Short shave grasse.
Hordeum murinum, L. Way bent, Wal Barley.
Hordeum vulgare, L. Beare, Wheat Barley, Byg Barley, Duch Barley.
Humulus Lupulus, L. Hoppes.
Hyoscyamus niger, L. Henbane.
Hypericum Androsæmum, L. Totsan.
Hypericum perforatum, L. Saint Johans grasse.
Hypericum quadrangulum, L. Great saynt Iohans grasse.
Hyssopus officinalis, L. Hysope.

Inula Helenium, L. Alecampane.
Iris Pseudacorus, L. Yellowe flour de luce.
Isatis tinctoria, L. Ashe of Hierusalem, Ode.

Jasminum officinale, L. Gethsamyne.
Juglans regia, L. Walnut tree.
Juniperus communis, L. Jeneper, Juneper.
Juniperus Sabina, L. Savyne.

Lactuca sativa, L. Cabbage lettis, spredynge lettis.
Lactuca Scariola, L. Greene endyve.
Laminaria saccharina, Lam. Fysshers gyrdle, Sea Belte.
Lamium album, L. Dead nettle, Nettel tree.
Laserpitium Siler, L. Lumbardy lovage.
Lathyrus Cicera, L. Blacke cichlynge.
Lathyrus latifolius, L. Pease eruyle.
Lathyrus macrorrhizus, Wimm. Peas erthnut.
Lathyrus sativus, L. Petie, or litle ciche.
Laurus nobilis, L. Baye tree, Laurel tree.
Lavandula Stœchas, L. Lavender gentle, Stichas.
Lavandula vera, DC. Lavender.
Lavatera Olbia, L. French Mallowe.
Lemna minor, L. Duckes meate, Water lentilles.
Leontodon Taraxacum, L. Dan de lyon, Priestes crowne.
Leonurus Cardiaca, L. Motherwurt.
Lepidium latifolium, L. Dittany.
Lepidium sativum, L. Cresse, Kerse.
Levisticum officinale, Koch. Lovage.
Ligustrum vulgare, L. Privet, Prim print.
Linaria vulgaris, Mill. Todes flax, Lynary.
Linum usitatissimum, L. Flax, Lyne, Lynte.
Listera ovata, Br. Martagon.
Lithospermum officinale, L. Gray myle, Grummel.

Lolium temulentum, L. Darnel.
Lonicera Periclymenum, L. Honysuccles, Wod bynde.
Lunaria biennis, L. Great Lunari, Shabub.
Lychnis Coronaria, Lam. Rosecampi.
Lychnis Githago, Lam. Cockel.
Lycopersicum esculentum, Mill. Balsam Apple.
Lycopodium alpinum, L. Dwarfe or heath cypres.
Lycopsis arvensis, L. Wilde buglos, orchanet.
Lysimachia Nummularia, L. Herbe 2 pence, Two penigrasse.
Lysimachia vulgaris, L. Herbe Wylowe, Yealowe Lousstryfe.
Lythrum Salicaria, L. Purple losestryfe.

Malva Alcea, L. Cut mallowe, Verven mallowe.
Malva sylvestris, L. Mallo, Mallowe, Wylde mallowe.
Mandragora officinarum, L. Mandrage.
Marchantia polymorpha, L. Liverwurte.
Marrubium vulgare, L. Horehound.
Mathiola incana, Br. Gelevores, Blew, purple, or whyte stock gelefloures.
Medicago scutellata, L. Horned claver, Snail trifoly.
Melilotus cœrulea, Lam. Gardine claver or trifoly.
Melilotus italica, Lam. ? Lumbardy Melilote.
Melilotus officinalis, Willd. Wylde lote.
Melissa officinalis, L. Baum gentle.
Mentha. Mynte.
Mentha hirsuta, L. Horse Mynt, Red Mynte.
Mentha Pulegium, L. Pudding grasse, Penyryal.
Mentha sylvestris, L. Baume mynte, Water mynte, wylde mynte.
Mercurialis perennis, L. Mercury.
Mespilus germanica, L. Open ars tree, Medler tree.
Meum athamanticum, L. Duche dyl, mewe, Speknel.
Moringa pterygosperma, Gærtn. Ben.
Morus nigra, L. Morbery, Mulbery.
Myrica Gale, L. Gal.
Myrtus communis, L. Myrtle or myrt tree.

Narcissus poeticus, L. Whyte daffodyl, Whyte Laus tibi.
Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus, L. Yealowe daffodyl.
Nardostachys Jatamansi, DC. Spyknarde.
Nasturtium amphibium, Br. Bell ragges.
Nasturtium officinale, Br. Rocket watercresse, Watercresses.
Nelumbium speciosum, L. Bene of Egypt.
Nepeta Cataria, L. Nepe.
Nepeta Scordotis, L. Banke Nettle.
Nerium Oleander, L. Oleander, Rose bay tree, Rose laurel.
Nigella sativa, L. Herbe git, Nigella romana.
Nuphar lutea, Sm. Water rose.
Nymphæa alba, L. Water rose.

Ocymum basilicum, L. Basyl.
Œnanthe crocata, L. Grene Marke.
Olea europæa, L. Olyve tree.
Ononis arvensis, L. Whyne.

Onopordum Acanthium, L. Cotten thistle, Gum Thistle, Ote thistle.
Ophioglossum vulgatum, L. Adders tonge.
Orchis maculata, L. Hand Satyrion, Ryal satyrion.
Origanum Dictamnus, L. Righte Dittany.
Origanum vulgare, L. Wylde mergerum, Organ.
Ornithogalum umbellatum, L. Dogges onion, Dogleke.
Orobanche Rapum, Thuill. Chokeweede, Newe chappel floure.
Oryza sativa, L. Ryse.
Oxalis Acetosella, L. Allelua, Cuckowes meate, Wod sorel.

Pæonia officinalis, L. Peony, Pyony.
Paliurus aculeatus, L. Buckeler thorn, Christe's thorn.
Panicum miliaceum, L. Hirse, Millet.
Papaver Rhœas, L. Red Cornrose, Wild poppy.
Papaver somniferum, L. Chesboul, Poppy.
Papyrus antiquorum, L. Herbe paper, water paper.
Parietaria officinalis, L. Pelletorie of the wal.
Paris quadrifolia, L. Libardbayne, One bery.
Pastinaca sativa, L. Persnepe.
Petasites vulgaris, Desf. Eldens, Butter bur.
Petroselinum sativum, L. Persely.
Peucedanum Ostruthium, Koch. Pillitorie of Spayne, Masterwurt.
Phalaris canariensis, L. Grasse corne, Petie panicke.
Phaseolus vulgaris, L. Arber beanes, Faselles, Kidney beane, longe peasen.
Phlomis fruticosa, L. Sage of Hierusalem.
Phœnix dactylifera, L. Date tree.
Physalis Alkekengi, L. Alcakeng, Winter Cherries.
Picris hieracioides, L. Greate Hawkweede, Yealowe succory.
Pimpinella Anisum, L. Anise.
Pimpinella Saxifraga, L. Pimpinel.
Pinus Abies, L. Firre tree.
Pinus Larix, L. Larche tree.
Pinus Picea, L. Red firre tree.
Pinus sylvestris, L. Pyne tree.
Pistacia Lentiscus, L. Mastike tree.
Pistacia vera, L. Festike nuttes, Fistike tree.
Pisum sativum, L. A Pease.
Plantago Coronopus, L. Crowfote weybreade, Herbe Ive.
Plantago lanceolata, L. Rybgrasse, Rybwurte.
Plantago major, L. Great waybread, Plantaine.
Plantago Psyllium, L. Flewurte.
Platanus orientalis, L. Playne tree.
Polemonium cœruleum, L. Valerian.
Polygonatum multiflorum, All. Scala celi, White wurte.
Polygonum aviculare, L. Knotgrasse, Swyne grasse.
Polygonum Bistorta, L. Astrologia, Betes.
Polygonum Convulvulus, L. Running buckwheate.
Polygonum Hydropiper, L. Arssmerte.
Polypodium Dryopteris, L. Petie or oke ferne.
Polypodium vulgare, L. Wal Ferne, Polypodium.
Populus alba, L. Whyte esptree, whyte popler.
Populus tremula, L. Asp tree, Popler.
Portulaca oleracea, L. Purcellaine.

Potamogeton, probably P. natans, L. Pond plantayne swymmynge plantayne.
Potentilla Anserina, L. Wyld tansey.
Potentilla reptans, L. Cynkfoly, Fyve fyngred grasse.
Potentilla Tormentilla, Nestl. Tormentil.
Poterium Sanguisorba, L. Burnet.
Primula veris, L. Cowslap, Cowslip, Pagle.
Primula vulgaris, L. Primrose.
Prunella vulgaris, L. Unsavery Margerum.
Prunus Armeniaca, L. Abricok, Hasty peche tree.
Prunus domestica, L. Plum tree.
Prunus spinosa, L. Sle tree, Slo tree.
Pteris aquilina, L. Bracon, Brake.
Pulicaria dysenterica, Gaertn. Flebayne.
Punica Granatum, L. Pomgranat tree.
Pyrethrum Parthenium, Sm. Feuerfew.
Pyrola rotundifolia, L. Wyntergrene.
Pyrus Aucuparia, Gaertn. Quik tree, Quicken tree, Rountree.
Pyrus communis, L. Peare tree.
Pyrus domestica, Sm. Sorb apple.
Pyrus Malus, L. Apple-tree.
Pyrus torminalis, Sm. Service tree.

Quercus Robur, L. Eke.

Ranunculus bulbosus, L. Crowfote, Gollande.
Ranunculus Ficaria, L. Fygwurt.
Ranunculus Flammula, L. Spergrasse.
Raphanus Raphanistrum, L. Wyld radish.
Raphanus sativus, L. Alman radice, rape radice, radishe.
Rhus Coriaria, L. Sumache.
Ribes Grossularia, L. Gooseberry bush.
Ribes rubrum, L. Rasin tree.
Ricinus Palma-Christi, L. Palma Christi, Ticke sede.
Rosa canina, L. Brier tree.
Rosa rubiginosa, L. Swete brere.
Rosmarinus officinalis, L. Rosmary.
Rubia peregrina, L. Wilde madder.
Rubia tinctorum, L. Madder.
Rubus fruticosus, L. Blackberry bush.
Rubus Idæus, L. Raspeses, Hyndberries.
Rumex. Docke.
Rumex Acetosa, L. Sour docke.
Rumex acutus, L. Sharpe docke.
Rumex Hydrolapathum, L. Water docke.
Rumex Patientia, L. Pacience.
Ruscus aculeatus, L. Buchers brome, Petigrue.
Ruscus Hippoglossum, L. Tonge laurel.
Ruta graveolens, L. Herbe grace, Rue.

Salix. Wylowtree, Salowe tree, Saugh tree.
Salix alba, L. Great wylowe tree.
Salix viminalis, L. Osyer tree.
Salvia officinalis, L. Sage.

Salvia Sclarea, L. Clarie.
Sambucus Ebulus, L. Danewurt.
Sambucus nigra, L. Boure tree, Elder tree.
Sanicula europæa, L. Sanicle.
Santolina Chamæcyparissus, L. Lavander cotton.
Saponaria officinalis, L. Showrwurt, Sopewurt.
Sarothamnus scoparius, Wimm. Broume.
Satureia hortensis, L. Saveray.
Scandix Pecten, L. Corne chervel.
Scilla maritima, L. French onyon, Sea onion.
Scilla nutans, Sm. Crawtees, crowtoes.
Scolopendrium vulgare, Sm. Hartes tonge.
Scrophularia aquatica, L. Water betonie.
Secale cereale, L. Rye.
Sedum acre, L. Litle stoncroppe, Mousetayle.
Sedum reflexum, L. Stoncroppe, Thryft.
Sempervivum tectorum, L. Housleke, Syngrene.
Senecio saracenicus, L. Woundwurte.
Senecio vulgaris, L. Groundsel or groundswel.
Sesanum orientale, L. Oyle seede, Sesame.
Sherardia arvensis, L. Purple goos grase.
Sideritis syriaca, L.? Litle or strayte horehound.
Silaus pratensis, Bess. Saxifrage.
Sinapis arvensis, L. Carlock, wyld cole.
Sinapis nigra, L. Mustarde.
Sison Amomum, L. Wylde Parseley.
Sium Sisarum, L. Skyrwit, Skyrwort.
Smilax aspera, L. Sharp bynde, Pryckewynde.
Smyrnium Olusatrum, L. Alexander, Black Lovage.
Solanum nigrum, L. Pety morel, Nyghtshade.
Sonchus oleraceus, L. Sowthistle.
Spartina stricta, Roth. Rishe.
Spartium monospermum, L. French broume.
Spiræa Filipendula, L. Filipendula.
Spiranthes autumnalis, Rich. Lady traces.
Stachys Betonica, Benth. Beton, Betony.
Stachys sylvatica, L. Red Archaungel.
Stellaria media, L. Chike weede.
Stipa tenacissima, L. Frail bent.
Symphytum officinale, L. Comfery.

Tagetes indica, L. French marigoulde, Veluet floure.
Tamarindus indicus, L. Tamarinde.
Tamarix gallica, L. Heath, Tamarik.
Tanacetum vulgare, L. Tansey.
Taxus baccata, L. Ughe, Ughe tree.
Teucrium Chamædrys, L. Germander.
Teucrium Polium, L. Poly.
Teucrium Scordium, L. Englishe Triacle, Garleke germander.
Thapsia villosa, L. Thapsene.
Thlaspi arvense, L. Dysh Mustard, boures mustard, Triacle mustard.
Thymus cephalotos, L.? Venetian Thyme.
Thymus Serpyllum, L. Thyme, commune thyme, Wylde thyme.
Thymus vulgaris, L. Commune thyme, Running tyme.

Tragopogon pratensis, L. Gotes bearde.
Trifolium arvense, L. Harefote, Rough trifoly.
Trigonella Fœnum-græcum, L. Fenegreeke.
Triticum sativum, L., var. hybernum. Lyght wheate.
Tussilago Farfara, L. Bulfote, horsehofe.
Typha latifolia, L. Reedmace, Cattes tayle.

Ulmus campestris, L. Elme tree.
Ulmus montana, With. Wich tree.
Ulva Lactuca, L. Slauke.
Urtica dioica, L. Nettle.

Valeriana celtica, L. French spiknarde.
Valeriana officinalis, L. Wylde valerian.
Valeriana pyrenaica, L. Capones tayle, Setwal.
Veratrum album, L. Whyte nedewurte, nesewurte.
Verbascum Thapsus, L. Higgis taper, Longewurt, Mullen.
Veronica Beccabunga, L. Brooklem.
Veronica officinalis, L. Paules betony, fluellyng, Wodde peny ryal.
Viburnum Opulus, L. Opier.
Vicia Ervilia, Willd. Bitter Fiche, pease ervyle.
Vicia sativa, L. Fiche.
Vinca minor. Periwinkle.
Vincetoxicum officinale, Mœnch. Swallowurt.
Viola odorata, L. Violet.
Viola tricolor, L. Panses, Two faces in a hood.
Viscum album, L. Miscelto.
Vitex Agnus-castus, L. Agnus tree, Chast tree, hemp tree.
Vitis Labrusca, L. Wild vine.
Vitis vinifera, L. Vyne.

Xanthium Strumarium, L. Clotbur, dichebur.

Zea Mays, L. Turkishe corn, Turkishe millet, Wheate of Turkey.
Zizyphus Jujuba, Lam. Juiuba tree, Juiubeis.

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